

Science congress to foster rapport

The Congress of Science and Engineering Students which will meet at McGill and at l'Université de Montréal, opens today.

CSESQ, a bilingual organisation of all the science and engineering faculties in Quebec, was founded by the French universities last fall and was made to include English members at the instance of l'Ecole Polytechnique de l'U de M. Although French is used on all written documents, all representatives to the congress must understand both languages.

The aim of CSESQ is "to create an atmosphere for the rapprochement of the two cultures in Quebec through a common interest in science and engineering".

Four Commissions will report to this year's meeting on the following topics: the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec, Parent Report, problem of teaching the sciences in Quebec, and the relations between engineers and scientists.

Also discussed will such topics as student syndicalism, free education, and relations between students and professionals.

Remi Lavigne, who was the Secretary of the Parent Commission, will join the discussions at the meeting. The CSESQ Commission feels that the Parent Report is "rather Utopian", and that teachers have not accepted the role the Report has suggested for them.

Other invited guests at the banquet include Patrick Kenniff, President of CUS; Robert Nelson, President of UGEQ, and Yvon Brunet, President of FIQ.

McGill will be represented at the Congress by twenty delegates from each of the faculties of Science and Engineering. Application forms are available from the SC office.

Model Parliament Polls open today

The campus will choose today from among five political parties as it elects 60 MPs to sit in next Monday's Model Parliament.

The Congress Toward Canadian Maturity, the Liberals, the New Democratic Party, the Progressive Conservatives and the Young Communist League are the parties in the running. Seats will be allotted to each party according to the percentage of the total vote.

The politicians have flooded the campus with information in the past week and have presented prominent figures in the federal or provincial parties as keynote speakers.

Dave Fulton spoke for the PCs and the Liberals featured Jean Lesage, Eric Kierans, and René Lévesque. P. Stephen Marcovitz spoke for CTCM, Robert Cliche for the NDP, and Sam Walsh for the YCL.

The New Democratic Party won last year's Model Parliament election, forming a minority government. Across Canada, students this year elected eleven Liberal, four Conservative and three New Democratic Party governments.

The chairman of Model Parliament, Paul Caron, said, "Model Parliament is in the hands of the students. They elect the government and decide what will be discussed in the parliamentary session."

The Throne Speech, presented by the party elected today, will be the subject of the debate in Monday's session. After the speech is voted on by the house, it will close.

The session will be held in the Union Ballroom from 4 to 11 pm. There will be two Speakers, Laurier Lapierre of *This Hour Has Seven Days* and the History Department from 4 to 6 pm and Professor James Mallory of the Political Science Department for the evening session.

"This year, because there will be only one session, the election becomes the most important part of the whole Model Parliament," Caron said. "This is as it should be since the results of the election are watched with great interest."

Sorry

Yesterday the *Daily* ran an article stating that Mr. Mayers and Mr. Smith are "contesting the position of representing the Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) on the Students' Council."

This is incorrect. As I understand the situation, the PGSS is not having an election on February 11. Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research is having an election. The Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the PGSS are two separate entities and not one entity with two names. On this basis only 22 nurses (MSc applied) will be allowed to vote on Friday, February 11, even though all of the BN nurses are in PGSS. The confusion evident in yesterday's article is also evident in many of the campus constitutions.

No poll at Wilson Hall

There will be no poll in Wilson Hall today as previously announced. Will eligible voters please vote elsewhere. Thank you.

Glenn Christanson
Chief Returning Officer

Walsh urges opposition to Lesage monopoly

by ELLEN ROSEMAN

The leader of the Quebec Communist Party yesterday called upon all members of the left in this province to oppose the policies of the Lesage government.

In an address to the Young Communist League, Sam Walsh condemned the New Democratic Party for pledging its support to the Quebec Liberals and "moving from the left to the right".

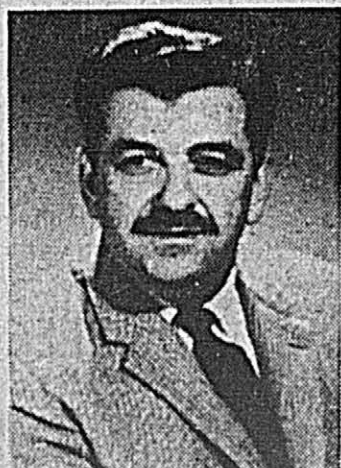
Walsh described the Lesage government as being controlled by monopolists, and charged that Quebec had lost her sovereignty through American ownership and control of major companies.

"Quebecers' money is going to support the American war in Viet Nam," he said, "and just 100 miles from Montreal we are sheltering foreign troops at the Bomarc missile base."

He said that, although Eric Kierans had made the threat in his recent letter to Washington that Canada would set up crown companies or invite foreign investment rather than follow U.S. guidelines, he was merely bluffing. "The Throne Speech, which

was supposed to be the major policy-making speech, had not one word about this plan".

"Lesage parades as the great defender of the rights of the



SAM WALSH

Quebec people but even the claim of 'Maitre chez nous' which he is so proud of, was adopted

by the Quebec Communist Party five years before the Liberals. Now Lesage is not only not achieving it, he doesn't even seem to want it".

However, Lesage was right, Walsh said, in rejecting the Fulton-Favreau formula for amending the Canadian constitution. "It is a strait-jacket, because it puts French-Canadians in the position of one province against nine".

"The only way to remedy this situation would be to scrap the BNA Act and to write a new constitution which would recognize the equality of the two Canadian nations and ignore regional differences."

Referring again to the Throne Speech of January 26, Walsh said that the Liberal promise to consolidate family farms was an invitation "for big farmer to swallow up little farmers". He warned

(Continued on page 3)

Emergency

An Emergency Meeting of the Students' Society will be held next Wednesday, February 16, at 1 pm, in the Ballroom of the University Centre.

The subject of discussion will be McGill's participation in the February 18 demonstration against American involvement in Viet Nam.

The decision to participate in the programme, originally scheduled for February 11 was taken by Council on February 1, to permit time for the necessary preparations. An Emergency Meeting of the Students' Society was then called to permit students at large to discuss the question and change the decision if they so desired.

Subsequently, the date of the programme was changed to February 18, a day when McGill was not in session and hence could not actively participate. The Open Meeting was then cancelled on the assumption that there was no longer a subject of discussion. Students have since objected on the grounds that McGill's moral support was still an issue.

Consequently, the Emergency Meeting will be held next Wednesday, to discuss whether or not McGill should endorse the demonstration. A Council Meeting will also be held that evening to discuss the issue, and will take into account the results of the Open Meeting.

today

Today

ISA: Social evening, beer and wine available; Union, Room 27, 7 pm. All welcome.

CERCLE FRANÇAIS: Table Ronde: "Morale et Littérature" avec Mme Clerc, M. Leduc et M. McGilivray; Leacock Room 112; 1-2 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: The Meeting in the Great Divide; Union 3rd floor; 1:10 pm. Admission free.

POLISH CLUB: Ski trip to Mt. Bromont, Sunday, February 13. Bus: \$1.75, tow: \$3 or \$3.50. Departure from Roddick Gates at 8 am.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE: Deadline for chairmanship application forms; 4 pm.

CSESQ: Science delegation caucus; Room 28, Leacock.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Co-op Supper; 6:30 pm.

PGSS: Friday social evening. Beer available. PGSS Lounge, Union B-40; 9 pm; all Post-Grads welcome.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB: Films of Daytona 250, McConnell Engineering Building, Room 204; 5 pm.

FRIENDS OF SNCC: Spencer Lavan and Mel Mitnick will speak on a proposed civil rights programme in this city, Room L-828; 1 pm.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Dr. G. M. Jones will speak on "The Phys-

iological Problems in Flight and Space", Stewart S-14; 1 pm.

SCM: Dinner, 3625 Aylmer, 7 pm. Phone VI. 2-1150 before 1 pm for reservations.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Folk songs by Tom Bolton and Fraser Wilkin, 3625 Aylmer, 9 pm.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR VIET NAM DEMONSTRATION: Organizational meeting for all interested, 12 pm, B-26 of the Union.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Trip to Plattsburgh, Union, 9:30 am.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY: This is Canada seminar, PSC Room 348, 1 pm.

CARNIVAL PRINCESSES: 3rd

and 4th year Dentistry Inquisition, Dental Clinic of the Montreal General Hospital.

MEN'S RIFLE CLUB: General meeting and Intramural competition, Currie Gym, 7 pm.

CARNIVAL TICKET SALES: Tickets for all events now on sale in Engineering Building, Stewart Building, Leacock Building, Arts Building, and Union Box Office; 12 noon-2 pm.

GABORA STRING QUARTET: Bartok No. 6 "Perrault-Partita en Quatuor", Redpath Hall; 1 pm.

CURLING CLUB: Intramural Curling, Caledonia; 1:30 pm.

FACULTY FRIDAY: Baroque Trio, Redpath Hall; 8:30 pm.

Saturday

DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1966

National collegiate pair contest. Union Coffee Lounge; 1:30 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: La Série d'Essai: Tennessee Williams, "The Fugitive Kind" and "Suddenly Last Summer"; H-132; 7:30 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Rehearsal for entire cast of "Mikado". Room 307; 2-5 pm.

GYMNASTICS: North American Meet. Maisonneuve Sports Centre. 1 pm - 5 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Drama '66, 9 pm.

Sunday

GYMNASTICS: North American Meet, 3000 Viau Street; 1:30 pm.

NIGERIAN STUDENTS: General meeting. Redpath Museum, 2:30 pm.

Model Parliament Elections

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Students may vote at any of the following polls from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Divinity Hall
Arts Building (2 polls)
Music Faculty (3500 Redpath)
Physical Sciences Centre
Leacock Building
University Centre

McConnell Engineering Bldg.
Chancellor Hall
McIntyre Building
Purvis Hall
Stewart Building
Wilson Hall

Students must present student identity cards before voting. Only ballots marked with an "X" will be accepted. Attention is drawn to the Electoral By-Laws published in the Student Handbook.

PAUL CARON
Chairman, Model Parliament

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

BY-ELECTION

for
GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1966

Members Of Faculty Of Graduate Studies And Research May Vote At Any Of The Following Polls

Chancellor Day Hall	10 am - 11:45 am
Leacock Building	9 am - 4 pm
McConnell Building	9 am - 4 pm
McIntyre Building	9 am - 4 pm
Physical Sciences Center	9 am - 4 pm
Purves Hall	9 am - 2 pm
Stewart Building	9 am - 4 pm
Wilson Hall	9 am - 5 pm

Advance Poll at Purves Hall, Thursday, February 10, 1966 from 9 am - 2 pm

Attention is drawn to the Electoral By-Laws of Students' Society as contained on page 44 of the Students' Handbook

Students must present their IDENTITY CARDS before being allowed to vote

Glenn Christianson
Chief Returning Officer

STUDENTS' SOCIETY E-L-E-C-T-I-O-N-S

NOMINATIONS ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFICES:

- **president** of the students' society

Nominations must be signed by at least one hundred members of the Students' Society

- **vice-president (internal)** of the students' society

- **vice-president (external)** of the students' society

Nominations for either vice-presidency must be signed by at least fifty members of the Students' Society

THE ABOVE THREE POSITIONS MAY BE HELD BY ANY MEMBER OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY IN GOOD ACADEMIC STANDING WITH THE UNIVERSITY, EXCEPT PARTIAL STUDENTS TAKING LESS THAN THREE COURSES.

- **two students' council representatives from the faculty of graduate studies and research**

Nominations must be signed by at least twenty-five members of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. This position may be held by any member of the faculty in good academic standing with the university.

- **chairman of students' athletics council**

Nominations must be signed by at least fifty male members of the Students' Society. This position may be held by any male member of the Students' Society in good academic standing with the university, with the exception of partial students taking less than three courses.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE IN WRITING, SIGNED BY THE NOMINEES, AND IN THE HANDS OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY 4 PM ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1966.

Nomination forms must contain only those words required by Section II of the Students' Society of McGill University Electoral By-Laws.

All Students registered in the university are members of the Students' Society except for the following:

- 1) Students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society.
- 2) Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students, or full-time members of the teaching staff.

ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1966

Glenn Christianson
Chief Returning Officer

Judges not sacred Ryan tells lawyers

by HENRY SZECHTMAN

The Editor of *Le Devoir* said yesterday that the press had begun "bringing our justices back to earth from their isolation towers."

Claude Ryan, speaking to the Migneault Society, said that the idea of two years ago that an honest judge is right and beyond criticism is no longer adhered to. "If Fowler were to 'come down' maybe then we would understand some of the recommendations he made," Ryan said.

"I commend Justice Hull for not remaining silent and hesitant to elaborate in public on the report which he chaired. I don't think he has ignored his duty and becomes controversial in the bad sense of the word," said Ryan.

Dean Cohen of the Law Faculty took a stand on this issue. "Something very subtle and harmful is done by bringing a justice down," he said. A justice carries the weight of the community by staying on his height, but some of this psychological weight is destroyed when he comes down.

Ryan claimed however that those judges whom he has criticized as well as other ones have often told him that they would be much happier if tradition had allowed them to discuss matters "more openly".

Prisons restrict inmates' liberty

"For rehabilitation to be meaningful, our social forces and prison plans must seriously consider an attempt to maintain the individual's identity and communicativeness," said a psychiatrist of the Kingston Penitentiary yesterday.

In an address to the Psychology Club, Dr. G.D. Scott outlined the problems that face inmates both in prison and on their return to the outside.

Prisoners are unable to find a sense of self-identification. This problem is so great that they will try to acquire anything that will make them different, be it another uniform or a Red Cross badge, Dr. Scott said.

All people have a drive to possess. "Man's success in our world depends on the extent of his possessing material objects," Dr. Scott said. "In prisons however, this drive is stifled before it begins. Nothing of material significance is permitted. Therefore, objects such as cigarettes assume great importance. The trading that results consumes most of the prisoners' time."

The other major problem faced by the prisoners is the loss of communication. Communication forms the center of social existence but in jails this instinctive force is suppressed.

"Verbal communication is frowned upon if the group consists of more than two people. Perhaps forty sentences will include the usual inmates conversation each day."

Similarly letter writing is controlled. Each inmate has an approved list of correspondents to whom he may write, and both his outgoing and incoming mail is censored.

"The inmate knows his communications are never private and by so knowing he infers that the censor is particularly interested in his own personal business."

(Continued on page 19)

GABORA STRING QUARTET to play BARTOK and PERRAULT programme

The final in a series of lecture-recitals by the Gabora String Quartet will take place at 1 pm today in Redpath Hall. Admission is free.

Walsh...

(Continued from page 1)

ed that, unless the government encouraged the development of co-operatives, 50,000 out of Quebec's total 75,000 farmers would be thrown off their farms to join the unemployed.

He scoffed at the Liberals' expectation of achieving free education by 1972, and also cast doubts on Medicare. The only decisive action of the Liberals on this matter, he said, was to set up a joint Committee of both Houses to consider the proposal.

A special guest speaker at the noon-hour concert will be the well-known Montreal composer Michel Perrault. He will speak on one of his own works — *Parita en Quatuor* — which was written for the Gabora String Quartet who performed its world premiere in November 1965.

The Quartet will play the six short dance movements of *Parita en Quatuor* as well as two movements of Bartok's string quartet.

The lecture-recitals have been sponsored by SCOPE, the Faculty of Music, and the Montreal Musicians' Guild.

ASUS Meeting

The Arts and Science representatives to the Students' Council hereby call an open meeting of all Arts and Science students for next Monday, February 14, and Tuesday, February 15, at 1 pm in the Ballroom, to discuss the right of the Students' Council to make political decisions, with specific regard to the past UGEQ issue and the forthcoming Viet Nam demonstration, as well as any other issues which may arise.

Winter Carnival special:

Big Debate coming up

An international debating tournament, the largest of its type in the world, will again be hosted by Winter Carnival.

Team representatives from over thirty colleges will arrive in Montreal February 17 and move into the Royal Embassy Hotel for the duration of Carnival. Students from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, UCLA, MIT, and others will begin the three-day tournament with a beer and oyster party on Thursday of Carnival at the Royal Embassy.

Controversial leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in Ottawa, Mr. John Diefenbaker, will address the debaters Friday evening. It is speculated that Diefenbaker will throw further light on the tournament resolution with a clear analysis of the facts. Following his address there will be a coffee reception held in the Debating Union.

On Saturday afternoon the finalists will face each other to decide the competition champions. In the evening a banquet will be held to formally close the three-day activity. After the trophies are awarded and the last hurrah mouthed, the debaters will begin their journey home.



BONHOMME:

The tiger in the photo above will oversee carnival festivities, and is practising furiously with only a few days left until the gala openingsnork.

CUS sends delegate on Copenhagen junket

OTTAWA (CUP) — An associate secretary of the Canadian Union of Students will attend a European conference on higher education in Copenhagen February 13-17.

Paul Ladouceur, CUS associate secretary for international affairs, will attend the meeting organized by the International Student Conference.

The conference, to deal with the relationship between higher education and the social and economic development of society,

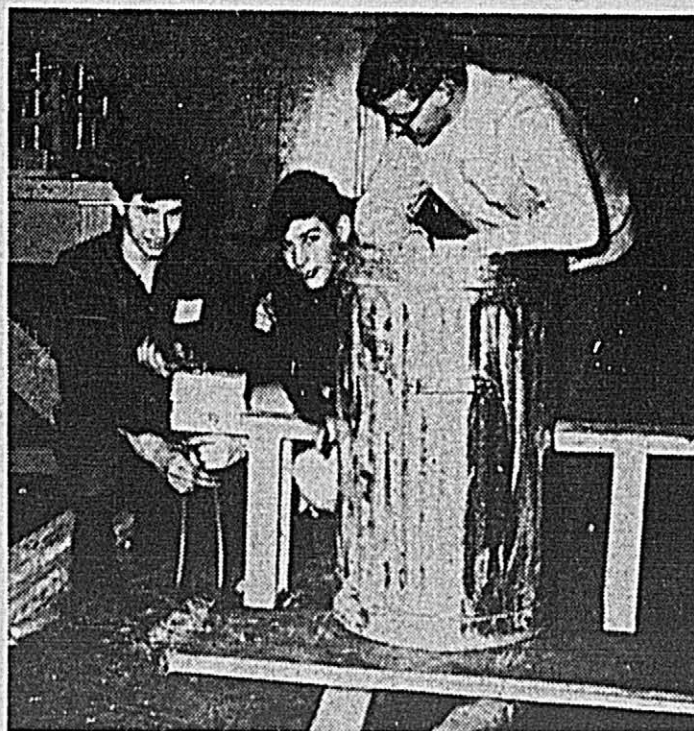
will be addressed by speakers from many parts of Europe.

CUS, a member of the ISC, will receive a travel grant to cover the cost of Mr. Ladouceur's trip.

The meeting will represent the first CUS participation in an ISO event in almost two years. CUS pays \$2,400 yearly for its ISO membership.



SALLY CAMPBELL: 19, resident of Vancouver, left UBC last year to take up studies here in Montreal. Although her honours English course does not leave time for much else, Sally does manage to spend her few free moments reading and learning to ski.



ROMAN RELAY: To compete in a chariot race, one needs a chariot. These fellows are building one, for the traditional and exciting event. Fine craftsmanship is already apparent as the vehicle begins to take on its final shape.

FEBRUARY 11, 1968

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Irwin Block (News Editor), Aaron Sarna (Features Editor), Robert Chodes (Copy Editor), Bernie Stern (Sports Editor), Bill Baker (Photography Editor), John Dufort (Archives Librarian), Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

bob taylor, vivian wiseman, dave love, ellen roseman, thelma, nathalie habille, henry szexchichtman, BILL BAKER, stop end well done little sister congratulations roger let's get married christine

JOANNA
UNCLE DOUG

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MANAGING BOARD

Patrick D. MacFadden — Editor-in-Chief
Sandy Gage — Managing Editor
A. David McFarlane — Business Manager
Joy Fenston — Editor of NOW

Greater and greater

Yes Mark, there is a Great Society. But "Bohemians" it seems are not included.

This week the Iowa Supreme Court ruled that seven-year old Mark Painter, whose mother died three years ago, could not live with his father because daddy was "too Bohemian". The ruling stated that Mr. Painter would provide an environment too "unstable, unconventional, arty, Bohemian, and probably intellectually stimulating". The court also accused Painter of being "either an agnostic or atheist and a political liberal".

But the truth will out. Questioned by a reporter Mr. Painter admitted; "I don't drive a hay wagon, I don't drive a foreign car, I don't go to church on Sunday; I don't grow corn in my backyard; I don't wear blue jeans; and I've never voted for McKinley!"

Smart aleck!

Bear is no bull

The stock ticker may not have a pipeline to God, or the state department for that matter, but the sudden dip in Tuesday's market offered an interesting sidelight to how Johnson's war is going.

The wall

For the entire first term bookman George Ramsay had his surplus volumes spread out all over the Union sub-basement. The books were stacked on card tables and there was a Barnes guard on 24 hour duty, apparently to prevent student parkers from doing any pilfering. Meanwhile, those authorized to park in the building made the best of what was about one third of the planned car space.

Now somebody has slapped up a concrete wall around the books. The Barnes guard has gone home. And most people have long since given up on parking in the Union.

LETTERS

The Whole Truth

Dear Sir:

To what extent is it necessary to indicate the source of "facts" cited in newspaper editorials? This is an important question, one that may be hotly debated in journalistic circles. But surely such a debate will produce only one answer: if a fact is pertinent, then its source should be divulged. In this way the reader is given an opportunity to judge for himself the credibility of an editor's data.

And if a newspaper is published exclusively for a university community, it is not unreasonable to expect a very high degree of frankness. After all, such a newspaper is attempting to influence the opinion of a "rational elite". This should best be accomplished by appeal to reason, not emotion, and by disclosure, not concealment of information sources.

The purpose of the foregoing preamble was to lead up to a consideration of the essay, *Flower Drum Song* appearing in the McGill Daily of February 7. In this commentary on international affairs, it is asserted that General Ky of South Viet Nam is supported only by "... racketeers, real estate operators, government contract sharks, and a handful of embittered, Catholic 'refugees' from the North." Moreover, it is stated that "The Liberation Front controls more of South Viet Nam than it did two years ago" and also that "The bomb-

ing of Hanoi and Haiphong appears to have been shelved for the moment if only because Intelligence reports underline that Saigon is so full of NLF sympathizers that the city would be blown apart in retaliation." Now each of these "facts" may be true — but they are not self-evident. More important, their veracity cannot be objectively assessed because the reader is never apprised of their origin. Publishing editorials that are not supported by reliable evidence does nothing to promote the development of informed opinion. On the contrary, this kind of essay attempts to establish (mis)conceptions by exploiting well known propaganda devices. And a recent edition of the Daily clearly spelled out how to treat propaganda pieces!

R. Traub

(Ed. note: Professor Traub's letter is itself a good example of propaganda technique.

a) He grants on the one hand that the facts cited may be true but consistently refers to them as "facts" rather than facts. An old trick. He does not say that sources should be cited or stated, but that they should be "divulged", a verb which as he well knows, has quite different implications.

b) Having criticized us for not "divulging" sources, he goes on to talk of the need for "disclosure" rather than "concealment", implying again a consciously deliberate policy on our part.

c) Because the paper is "published exclusively for a university community" — it isn't at all, by the way — Professor Traub asks — surely disingenuously? — for a "very high

degree of frankness" in "disclosing sources". The implication here is that we have been using Communist or other such "tainted" sources. Which obviously is why we had to "conceal" them, in order to "preserve" the "credibility" of our "data".

d) Finally, the way is now clear for Professor Traub triumphantly to clinch his case with a reference to "propaganda devices".

Firstly, while we agree that it is a good idea to state sources as often as possible, it would be absurd to try to state them for every "pertinent" fact, as suggested by Professor Traub. After all, we do try to ensure that all our facts are pertinent. What he appears to have in mind is something closer to a news feature than to an editorial.

Secondly, in the spirit of frankness required by Professor Traub, we must admit that the Daily, like every other paper, does receive Communist publications. Indeed, we have been known to read them and to use them as sources.

Thirdly, because we feel that Professor Traub should be answered fully, we now add the sources for the specific points he raises:

1) On General Ky's lack of support by anyone other than racketeers, etc., we used Senator Morse's speech to the Senate on Jan. 19. Morse, in fact was less kind than we were. For example: "The only people in Viet Nam who have staked their lives on American support have been the cliques and coteries of businessmen and military men who have lived for

11 years off American money and support. That is why we hear Ky reject negotiations with the North; that is why this little tinhorn dictator of South Viet Nam — whom we financed and set up — is most eager that American bombing of the north be resumed."

Indeed, even the "embittered Catholic refugees" we mentioned seem to be having second thoughts, as witness this dispatch from Saigon to the Washington Star of Dec. 10: "The South Vietnamese government has closed down a Catholic weekly newspaper that crusaded for a representative form of government, it was learned today... It was the official organ of the Greater Union Force, which purports to represent Catholic refugees from North Viet Nam and Viet Cong dominated areas". Or again from the London Observer of Jan. 23 a statement from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Saigon condemning the "political vacuum" in the South. "The Government," said the Archbishop, "is still unable to create a firm legal foundation or obtain the support of the people. This is a most serious obstacle in the path to peace". Incidentally, this speech was reported nowhere in the American press.

2) Sources for our contention that the Liberation Front controls more of Viet Nam than it did two years ago: This is so widely documented that a few sources will have to suffice for Professor Traub. The most recent one, of course, is the Mansfield Report — which we did cite. Then there is a dispatch from Saigon to the New York Times Magazine of Jan. 24,

1965. "The frontiers" of The NLF, he states, "are steadily moving closer to the larger towns, the only areas still clearly controlled from Saigon." And again: "In some regions, mainly around the cities, Saigon still exercises effective control and the Viet Cong is represented only by clandestine cells. But in the other regions, Saigon forces seldom penetrate. These areas are steadily expanding and in them it is the Viet Cong that rules, its 'shadow government' the only one that functions." Further sources are James Cameron's dispatches to the London Evening Standard and a New York Times editorial of December 12, 1965 which concludes that the Viet Cong "is not weaker than in July, but stronger". And a New Statesman editorial of Dec. 17 states that "the US commanders admit that their operations are having little impact on the Viet Cong capacity to control over 75 per cent of the territory in the South..."

Finally, on the possible fate of Saigon, we again have to look at Senator Mansfield's report, which points clearly to our conclusion. Says the report: "Much of Saigon's indigenous food and commodity supply depends on the sufferance of the Viet Cong and on payments to them". In addition, "Saigon with its many vulnerabilities to sabotage and terrorism" is fair game for anything. Military briefings to VIPs have stressed that Saigon harbour can be blown to pieces if Haiphong is touched. This the Report stressed and it got wide coverage in much of the press.

Professor Traub will note that our sources in all cases are not widely known as Communist-inspired.

All in all, we enthusiastically agree with his penchant for the development "of informed opinion". One way to do it would be to read the newspapers.)

[illegible]

—Ivor Montagu, "Film World"

NOW



"It is clear that a system that will work with maximum profit when it also supplies goods to maximum audiences will become adapted to supply a class of goods acceptable to the widest mass, and one which works with maximum regularity will tend to become adapted to supply nothing else. That is what has happened with the cinema."

—Ivor Montagu, "Film World"

THE FILM

One of the most extraordinary books ever written on movies and movie-going is British film maker Ivor Montagu's "Film World", published recently in the Pelican series. Delving into the little known terrain of the economics of film, Montagu explores the uneasy coexistence of Art and Commerce in a market economy. In the following article, Michelle Lalonde discusses some of the questions that arise when film becomes just one more consumer product...

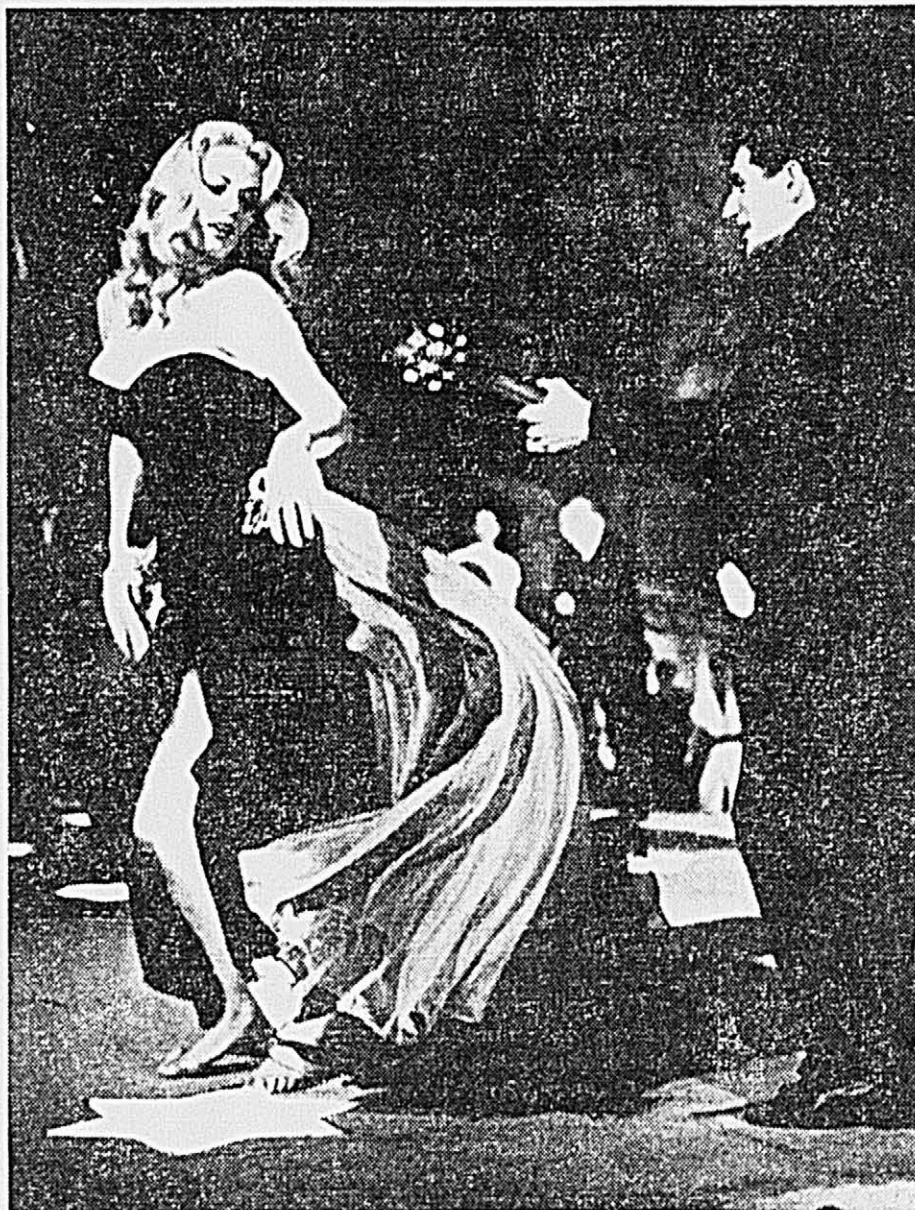
Behind the considered judgments of movie critics lies a vast technical apparatus of promotion, display techniques and promotion gimmicks. This apparatus only rarely reveals itself to the average moviegoer and even the critic is often at a loss to understand why certain films are made in a certain way. One of the more amusing aspects of this unawareness was evident a few years ago when critics began thinking up the most absurdly aesthetic rationale for the new trend in "international" star casting, complete with subtitles in at least three languages.

The reason for the international star system had nothing to do with aesthetics. It was a simple reflection of the recurring crises in the financing of film. A glance at any of the trade journals would have helped the critics. This passage, for example, from one of the bestknown trade journals:

"Embassy Pictures' production and distribution program for the next 18 months will center on a minimum of 38 motion pictures with \$10 million to be spent on merchandising the 21 features for release in the second half of 1964. Prexy Joseph E. Levine says each pic will be promoted with custom-fitted ads, publicity and exploitation for thorough pre-selling. Marketing and sales plans have been completed for Zulu, A House Is Not A Home, Three Penny Opera, Only One New York, The Ape Woman, The Empty Canvas, Crazy Desire, Contempt, The Easy Life, The Talking Bear, The Hellfire Club, Fury At Smugglers' Bay, Secret Of Magic Island, The Archangels, Light Fantastic, Yesterday, Today And Tomorrow, 8½, The Conjugal Bed, Il Successo, Let's Talk About Women and Marriage — Italian Style.

"At Embassy's 2nd national sales convention, Levine urged an entire industry review of the producer-exhibitor relationship and pointed out harm done by quick and hit-or-miss dating. Every date must fill a purpose and fit into an over-all strategic plan, the Embassy exec. said, or everybody loses. Embassy has set up a merchandising-marketing committee headed by D.J. Edele to evaluate every key and sub-key date within national pattern."

The interesting point here is the collusion between distributor and producer. And a combination of Levine and, say, Carlo Ponti tells us something of the needs of the wilting Italian film industry, despite generous state subsidies. If we reflect a little longer, we may also find the answer to the question vexing critics:



Anita Ekberg in Fellini's "La Dolce Vita"

why is the poverty portrayed by a Sophia Loren in any of the new technicolour blockbusters so different from the poverty of the earlier De Sica directed "social realist" movies? Why is it so winsome all of a sudden, so cute, so attractive somehow? The answer lies in distribution and profit patterns.

Montagu's comment at this point is also worth bearing in mind: "British costs on feature films are in no wise inordinate, whatever traducers may say. Costs of equivalent films may vary within a country according to the competence of producers; they vary from country to country simply according to standard of living, which is itself related to the degrees of protection labour has won.

Americans make films in Britain, Americans and British make films in, say, Italy or Spain, for the same reason that capital is exported to breed

in any colonial country, not because the labour in the home country is less capable of skill."

Once we realize we're talking business, lots of other aspects fall into place. The market model provides us with three rivals — producer, distributor and exhibitor. As Montagu says, "These categories correspond roughly to the classic three in other economic fields: producer, wholesaler, retailer."

Alas, the trend to monopoly in automobiles, washing machines or towel dispensers also affects art

the sceptic might say — to have no teeth. Montagu recounts the British experience:

"At one time there was a great outcry against US control of British screens. Seven out of the nine chief renting organizations operating in Britain were US-owned (the proportion is still something like this). Three of the four newsreels were American (newsreels are old hat now, TV has killed the interest in them). Up to eighty per cent of screen time was American. (It still stands at seventy.) Even British firms were being made by US firms (with currency frozen during postwar difficulties; now nearly one-third of US financed film production is made abroad simply because it is cheaper — a turn over here, now, for our staffs to taste what it is to constitute colonial labour — it gives food to technicians but it hardly solves the problem of national expression. When at a certain stage US interests started to buy British cinemas with blocked pounds, legislation in response to outcry forbade them to own more than their few shop-windows. A great hullabaloo arose when they bought into the ownership of existing circuits. The interests were now interlocked. Had they acquired fifty-one per cent or only forty-nine?

Such problems are only relevant to those who think the hoisting of a new flag outside the United Nations building always means one more colony ended. There are plenty of independent flags that coexist with economic ties to the old boss.

"Whatever a census of shareholding may show, the fact is Rank is now the pipeline for United Artists, Fox, Columbia and Disney; ABC is pipeline for Warner and Paramount; all of them have precedence in booking dates over non-circuit British output. And if either circuit does unbend graciously enough to take a British 'independent' film there can be no

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question of negotiating type, date and terms of release. Rather is it: 'Take the place we can squeeze you into, and be grateful for small mercies.'"

forms. As in this item, again from a trade journal:

"Holders of 1,208,124 shares of stock in Technicolor Ltd. of London accepted Technicolor Corp. of America's offer to purchase their stock as of May 4 with more expected to accept before the May 25 deadline. Parent company's stock now at 89 per cent including latest acquisition."

Unlike monopoly in towel dispensers, what is at stake here, of course, is the question of a national film industry which has some sort of economic chance to become an expression of a national culture, a problem of which Canadians are, or ought to be painfully aware. One method of surmounting the problem is the introduction of protective legislation. In most cases where this has happened, the legislation turned out — predictably,

AS A COMMODITY

But what, it might be asked of the enormous tax revenues accruing to a grateful home government for this fulsome inflow of capital investment? Again, the mysteries of finance ensure that any such unwarranted interference is kept at a minimum:

"I mean: creating the conditions that would make possible a greater variety of uses, production of a greater variety of product, wider range of choice for audiences — hence the utilization of the invention to the full height of its possibilities."

"Taxes based on profits of business won't work, indeed the ordinary income tax operates entirely the other way, to the disadvantage of the native. Any foreign exporter can entirely evade taxes on such speculative and intangible property as films by the simple expedient of setting up an independent house in the importing territory. Ultra Super Grand Imperial Pictures of America sets up an entirely separate company Ultra Super Grand Commonwealth Pictures of Great Britain. The directors of both may bear the same names and even be born of the same mother but in law the businesses whose notepaper they grace are not the same. U.S.G.C.P. of Great Britain imports ten pictures from U.S.G.I.P. of America, and each grosses in the United Kingdom one million pounds: net to the importer, shall we say, for each, two hundred thousand pounds? But these are very valuable pictures. U.S.G.C.P. of Great Britain had to pay U.S.G.I.P. of America, for each, two hundred thousand pounds plus ten dollars. Where are the profits to tax?"

Clearly, the British film industry has special problems. One of them is the question of its future if Britain were to join the Common Market; the Treaty of Rome forbids any industry to receive subsidies which might give it unfair advantage over other member countries. But in a situation where West German film production is insignificant, Italian production folding and French production disappearing under the baleful attraction of government TV, it is obvious that these countries are not the ones to be scared of. As in any market economy, it is the big fish that eats the little ones, not the little ones that eat each other. The figures for capital investment in the US film industry speak for themselves: Theatres \$2,242,700,000, Studios \$448,250,000, Distribution \$101,750,000. Total, over two and three quarter thousand million dollars (1962 figures).

To parallel the trend towards monopoly in the economics of film is a kind of mass approval of the packaged product. And the usual comfortable distinction made by the "cinemas" between what he likes to refer to as "commercial" films and "art" films — that is, what you and I like — is fast becoming redundant. The art film needs a mass base also; and the directors have found it among the fairly affluent hordes of bourgeois "intellectuals" who are vaguely discontented, creators of cults (Tom Wolfe, Susan Sontag, Norman Mailer, Helen Gurley Brown et al). It is to this mass of fashionably neurotic, sexually weary middleclass neo-sophisticates that much of the "new realism" or "new brutalism" or "nouvelle vague" is directed:



Monica Vitti in Antonioni's "Red Desert"

"The domination of the British market by the circuits, and their demand for advance certainty as a price of guarantee, means that the film work must be founded on what is already a known literary or theatrical success, and so has usually already proved in some other field to have a communicable content.

But the French and Italian schools, less circuit-dominated, are able to choose original subjects, and the result is that they produce for the most part egocentric studies, reflecting, when not themselves alone, the limitations of a narrow class, the highbrow or lowbrow circles among whom their limited experience has chiefly lain, made saleable because

by presenting personable young people in various stages of erotic preoccupation or occupation they fit perfectly into the commercial dream incarnation formula that they imagine they despise.

"The deeper they delve, the less they disclose, the more vague becomes the vague. The meanings of Antonioni's objects becomes indecipherable. The most poignant moments of his human characters consist of instants when they do not know what they feel for each other, what they want to feel, or whether indeed they feel anything at all. Alain Resnais has developed a technique of the portentous so obscure that no one can tell what anything portends."

"How? Before answering this question we need to interpret what we mean by 'better serve man'. I disclaim any intention whatever of giving to those words a subjective twist, of wishing to impose upon man my taste or any other taste.

I mean: creating the conditions that would make possible a greater variety of uses, production of a greater variety of product, wider range of choice for audiences — hence the utilization of the invention to the full height of its possibilities.

"This makes timely a word of warning. The work of the minority in cinema: film societies, film institutes, film archives, film specialized 'art' houses, film appreciation classes, film quarterlies, and other such coterie critical journals is under present conditions wholly positive. But for them, in most countries there would be no outlet at all for satisfaction of any creative film interest other than mere feeding and dreaming on the circuit pap. But the readers of the journal of this movement might be forgiven for supposing that no tastes mattered but those of their contributors, that the cinema needed no function but to satisfy them. This is not the

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Montagu's strictures on the world of art film, of course, are not to be read as a condemnation of a (comparatively) minority taste. What he is deeply and seriously concerned with is the effect both practically and aesthetically of the present system of film making in a market economy.

Finally, a note of caution to the weary sophisticates: Montagu is old fashioned. He believes that art, and particularly a co-operative, collective art such as the making of films, should not be an end in itself. It should, he says, "better serve man". To explain this, perhaps he should be given the last word:

spirit in which we are framing our answer. Our assumption is solely the inadequacy of a system that imposes monotony, that limits or even deprives much of the population not only of the possibility of choice but of the possibility of realizing that there could be any choice."

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Where are they now?

The War is Over

From "Comment" a column in the McGill Daily, September 30, 1938.

Last night the terms of the Hitler peace treaty were announced at Munich after hours of deliberation on the part of the leaders of Europe. Two things in these terms of peace are significant. In the first place peace was achieved without actual war. In the second place Hitler had to back down from his original demands.

The fact that peace has been obtained without an actual war is an indication that civilization has advanced since 1914. In the years before the Great War a certain amount of international organization had been built up. We had the World Court at the Hague, and certain International Commissions for the exchange of information and for the carrying out of non-political projects. Since the World War we have witnessed the creation and decline of the League of Nations. We have witnessed the organization of International Commissions and tribunals for the maintenance of peace. "We have seen these institutions fail in the case of China, Spain and Ethiopia. But in this instance, when a really important issue faced the rulers of Europe — when an issue involving the lives of the nationals of the states concerned was raised, the rulers of Europe proved themselves equal to the task of solving the problems. In 1914 we fought. In 1939 we arbitrate. That in itself is an indication that the world has cast off some of its barbaric outlook and that calm thought and discussion has replaced force of arms.

Perhaps the force of arms on the side of Britain and France had something to do with the reconsideration on the part of Hitler. Be that as it may, there was a reconsideration on the part of Hitler. That in itself is significant of the trend of the age. People have been generally taught that war is to be avoided. The modern communications which link the world together have made it possible for each one

of us to realize the critical situation the world has been in for the past month and has made people generally hope that war could be avoided. This has had its reflections in the council chambers of the nations and has resulted in the will for peace on the part of the world's rulers.

Today we can resume our work at college. We will not have to carry arms or participate in a war in Europe.

Let's Meet The Neighbours

An editorial in the McGill Daily, October 14, 1955:

Montreal is the home of two outstanding institutions of learning: McGill University and the University of Montreal. It is unfortunate that neither of these universities, at least at the student level, seems aware of the other. Each claims individual fame. There seems to be no great desire on either side to gain closer relationships, to share cultural growth and in fact to engender a reputation of great bilingual standing in a bilingual country. There is much to be lost by this separate stand and much to be gained in closer ties.

We have much to gain by a mutual sharing of experiences: new friends, new ideas and greater understanding of each other's culture. We live in a country where official recognition is given to two separate cultures and tongues. A sharing and a mutual examination of the French and English cultures at a university level would lead to further understanding between the two groups when these graduates enter public life. As students of McGill and the University of Montreal we would have met on both social and intellectual levels. We would have participated in each other's activity on various planes from the cultural to the popular, the technical to the less defined. This sharing would extend, we hope, into public life.

Most important to us now is establishing closer relationship between our two Universities. How might we do this in a practical manner? These are some suggestions:

- 1) The organization of a McGill-University of Montreal week with varied events arranged to bring the two student groups together. This week might include tours of each University, inter-collegiate debates and discussions, social events such as dances, etc.
- 2) Throughout the year McGill might invite the University of Montreal to our football games and associated functions.
- 3) General cooperation might be fostered between paralleling clubs and societies on each campus.
- 4) McGill might invite University of Montreal's cooperation in the Winter Carnival. Many universities in North America visit Montreal at this time and both McGill and University of Montreal should be on their touring agenda.
- 5) Mutual cultural interests be established through those societies on each campus dealing in the fields of literature, music, science, etc. The SCOPE committee of the SEC at McGill which covers all these fields might cooperate further with U of M and work together in the presentation of events for both student groups.
- 6) Close relationship might be fostered between the student governing bodies of each University. At McGill, of course, we have our own SEC. At the U of M the AGEUM or the Association General des Etudiants de l'Universite de Montreal is the parallel student organ. A strong suggestion might be that representatives of both councils sit in on each other's meetings.

Obviously two great universities in one city should not remain strangers. Each could benefit by the society of the other.

Info And P.R. Bureau Needed

On December 8, 1965 a Students' Council meeting was held. At this meeting it was decided to hold another UGEQ referendum.

At that time there was no Information and Public Relations Bu-

reau and it took days for this news to get to the Communications media.

The NEW Information and Public Relations Bureau will rectify this situation.

The Information And Public Relations Bureau

will be working to

...keep radio, TV, newspapers informed of McGill Student Affairs

...put out a regular newsletter to keep the campus informed of student government activities

...establish close inter-university relations

THE BUREAU IS BEING SET UP NOW, so call Leon 737-9086

Tonight after Six

le joul politique

This article originally appeared in the March 1965 issue of Parti Pris. It was written by G rald Godin.

Parti Pris' issue on Quebec literature has been the cause of great confusion. Some readers noticed only the most spectacular section, which advocated the usage of joul in literature, and couldn't understand why some of us wrote a "defense et illustration du joul". Because of the stir that this particular point created it is time perhaps to go into it further.

For a certain number of us to choose joul is a confession of guilt. We are guilty of coming from the middle-class and thus, thanks especially to the access this gave us to classical college, of having escaped the communal fate of the joulization of our language. If only to expiate the arbitrary privilege from which we benefitted, it was necessary that we ourselves should effect the redemption of joul.

We form that small intellectual and creative minority which might fool the superficial observer into thinking that French Quebecers suffer no cultural degradation. Do we not speak well? Are we not bilingual? Haven't we a few diplomas or at least a superior education? Can't we accomplish exactly what many anti-separatist French-Canadians believe to be the key to saving Quebec — to outdo English-Canadians by being better than they are, more brilliant, more informed, more intelligent?

And yet we refuse this future which could be ours. We refuse to become handsome eunuchs protected from the plague. We refuse to become the last French in a Province of Quebec made up of a group of English-Canadians and a group of anglicized ex-French-Canadians. We refuse to become show-window French; a tiara of French on a skull of joul. We refuse to let our fine tongue serve to mask the rotten language of our people.

The reproach we get most often is this: "Why are you advertising our linguistic faults and bad speech? We manage pitifully enough as it is; don't let us wash our dirty linen in public, as well."

"Consciously using joul is defiance: defiance of a world which threatens the Quebecer from all sides, directly in the case of anglo-saxon institution, anglo-saxon economy, anglo-saxon majority and anglo-saxon language; indirectly in the case of the indifference of the rest of the world to the tragic drowning of an entire people. Desperately we stretch our hands out to other countries to aid our struggle and they do not come! We are drowning!"

Thus, when he had to thank the delegates at the close of the recent congress in Quebec which brought together hundreds of French-speaking sociologists from all over the world, M. X spoke with honesty. He excused himself for not being able to express

himself better and, for not being able to find the words he needed to express his joy and satisfaction. He had scarcely left the rostrum when M. Z, a French-Canadian, caught him in the corridor and reprimanded him curtly for having displayed before foreigners this linguistic failure, and cultural inferiority. Mr. X lost his temper. He gave Z a slap that he surely remembers it to this day.

Z's reflex is common. It is shared, for example, by parvenus who pretend not to know their country cousins because they have no savoir-faire. But it's neither joul nor those who speak it which embarrasses us: what embarrasses us is the situation which has caused such cultural disease and those who accept this situation.

In *Finnegan's Wake* James Joyce takes great pleasure in piling up puns, rhyming slang, tavern couplets, and Irish ballads with the sole aim of undecipherability, of putting its meaning through a system of screens which obscure, not clarify, it. In the last analysis *Finnegan's Wake* can only be completely understood by a particular sort of Irishman, one with a classic Catholic education, familiar with Dublin pubs and the denizens who drink there.

We find in Joyce, beyond a literary coquetry for which no writer could be criticized, a reflex probably very close to ours: a defensive protection against the reader who has not experienced Ireland and the living misery of Ireland in the flesh. Similarly, only the French-Canadians who are the victims of the strangling of our language and its progressive replacement by foreign transplants, will be able to penetrate the mysteries of our books.

"The negroes distort their language to protect, defend, and separate themselves from whites. We do the same when we say 'l'affaire est ketchup', giving the word a meaning which the English themselves can't figure out."

Certain new-Quebeckers of French culture have had a feeling of panic about our choice. It's easy to see why. They will find out how different they are from us, when they hoped to find a cultural brethren. But no, gentlemen, we were like you 202 years ago, but since then our differentiation has been progressing, our distance from French culture increasing, our cultural impoverishment aggravating. We are no longer like you, French new-Quebeckers: we are crippled and you are in health.

We are adopting joul because our brethren are the victims of the colonialism from which it issues. Consciously using joul is defiance: defiance of a world which threatens the Quebecer from all sides, directly in the case of anglo-saxon institutions, anglo-saxon economy, anglo-saxon majority, and anglo-saxon language; indirectly in the case of the indifference of the rest of the world to the tragic drowning of an entire people. Desperately we stretch our hands out to other countries to aid our struggle and they do not come! And we are drowning!

We speak joul as the Africans who graduated from the Sorbonne one day stopped speaking French to speak the language of their tribe or country. Joul — and here we are different from those who used it before us, whether Ringuet, Laberge, Vaillancourt, Jen-Jules Richard or Hugh MacLennan —

joul has found a political dimension. If our esthetes have not stopped laughing or feeling shocked about it yet, no matter.

It's been said and shown that French-Quebeckers are the white negroes of America. Negroes themselves have a slang. They call it jive-talk, pig-latin, dog latin, or gumbo, depending on the region. Being more politically conscious than we, it has become

"It is not good French for which we should be fighting, but for the French-Canadian people whose dignity, pride, and human liberty must be restored. There is only one way to do this: create a Quebec state which will assure the respect of the Quebec nation... Until this state exists we must mourn for good French and assume the inferiority of the people of which we are part by speaking the same language as they do: 'le joul'."

a common reflex for an American negro to put off an approaching white by talking jive. Our use of joul only repeats their long-existent practice. The negroes distort their language to protect, defend, and separate themselves from whites. We do the same when we say "l'affaire est ketchup", giving the word "ketchup" a meaning which the English themselves can't figure out.

One day I was reading on a park bench in Three-Rivers. At the other end of the bench two middle-aged men were conversing. They were speaking a joul of a certain richness which one might have expected from the shabbiness of their outfits. The more modest one's origins, the more one speaks joul. As I read I kept an ear on their discussion. Noticing this, one turned toward me and said: "We speak badly, eh?" I was dumbfounded. Never did I feel such shame and anger. These people felt guilty about speaking joul! It was then that I realized the profound imbecility of our purists, linguists, and grammarians. It's not good French for which we should be fighting, but for the French-Canadian people whose dignity, pride, and human liberty must be restored. There is only one way to do this: create a Quebec state which will ensure the respect of the Quebec nation and its unalienable control of the territory of Quebec.

Until this state exists, the fight for good French will be a source of humiliation for Quebecers since it imposes upon them an objective which their daily life in an anglo-saxon milieu prevents them from attaining. Until this state exists we must mourn for good French and assume the inferiority of the people of which we are part by speaking the same language as they do: "le joul".

We are aware of the danger inherent in speaking 'joul', in continuing as if this language was literary, as if one could elaborate a mode of thought in 'joul', but we stand firm. May our attitude take the place of an ultimatum.

Congress Toward Canadian Maturity

The Congress Toward Canadian Maturity is the only political party on campus completely unbound by provincial, federal or international affiliations. CTCM refuses to let itself be placed anywhere in the political spectrum. It is neither left nor right, but has succeeded in overcoming the pitfalls of such constrictive and inane labelling. CTCM can be said to be "the radical middle."

In realization of the dissatisfaction most students experience when dealing with campus imitations of big-time politics, CTCM is a viable negation of the grandiose politicking we are being submitted to here at McGill.

Our function is to give students an opportunity for radical and realistic thought. On this premise we present the following platform:

Programme for Canadian maturity:

CTCM proposes to provide every citizen with a Maturity Kit for the proliferation of national awareness and Canadian maturity. The kits will be of various types. For example, a kit designed to make any 16-year-old girl look like Judy LaMarsh, containing one pair of horn-rimmed spectacles, one plastic double chin, and one set of 42-inch sagging falsies.

Economic policy:

We will change the caribou represented on the Canadian quarter to a moose, because the moose, in its infinite ugliness, epitomizes Canadian blundering throughout. These pieces will be sold to tourists and collectors for \$2.50 and the \$2.25 profit will go towards the construction of a Home for Elder Statesmen and Retired Senators.

Defence policy:

We will construct a four-foot white picket fence around Canada, to be patrolled by three female Barnes Guards armed with hatpins, or install 2,000 Bomarc missiles — whichever proves more effective.

Heraldry:

CTCM supports the establishment of a native Canadian monarchy with members of alternately French and English extraction to rule as constitutional monarch for one year, beginning with Senator Wallace McCutcheon to be followed by Maurice Richard.

Foreign policy:

Fundamentally similar to that of the government currently in power, that is, to quote a distinguished rhetorician: "Belch, barf, piffle, skronk, greps, pook, querty, uiop, snark, and so on."

Northern development:

A three-point programme to bring prosperity to our Eskimo brethren is as follows: the nationalization of snow; the unioniza-

tion of Arctic charrs; and the institution of strategically-located Oopickle factories which basically will manufacture southern Canadian ethnic delicacies.

Immigration:

Encouragement of full-scale immigration from Scandinavia, Western Free Europe, the USA's (Union of South Africa, United States of America), and The Mother Country. West Indian doctors may apply.

Education:

Establish a student exchange programme between the Protestant and Catholic School Boards so that our elementary-school children "can see how the (ugh!) other half lives".

Health:

Mandate a Royal Commission to probe the motives and implications of the Hall Royal Commission's Report on Medicare.

In view of the fact that Canada has sold itself out, CTCM realizes the futility of politics — campus, municipal, provincial, federal, international, etc. You can't win, you can't lose. Give up and vote CTCM.

Conservatives

In line with our principles of independent thought and political responsibility, and because we believe that McGill students think, we offer the following platform:

1. Campus administration

We feel that the Executive of the Students' Council has behaved in a manner that leaves it open to the charge of irresponsibility and opportunism. By originally joining UGEQ without consulting the students, by invalidating a very decisive referendum, by sponsoring NDP, YCL, and UGEQ-organized demonstrations, they have aroused the ire of many students. We suggest that if Council is to make political decisions, it should be elected on political platforms. We contend that the Students' Council can best serve the interests of the entire student body by becoming an efficient administrative group, devoted to solving internal problems.

2. Taxation of religious institutions:

One of the canon laws of a democratic country is the absolute separation of Church and State. At present, property that belongs to a religious institution is exempt from taxation. When calculated, the value of these tax-free holdings is almost incon-

ceivable. We believe that preferential given to any institution, regardless of it is at the expense of others.

The uniform taxation of religious institutions (an estimated 80 billion dollars in add immeasurably to the large funds fare priorities that exist. Separation of less as a principle if it is not based

3. Education:

a. The question of "free" education

While vehemently subscribing to "accessibility", we find the idea of a as expounded by both the Liberals and realistic and unwise at the present

There are many more public well undertaken before we could even the tax funds that such a plan would rec

The fact that only 7% or 8% of have obtained a college degree do Quebecers are too poor to go to un that there is something basically wrd elementary schools, in that they have motivation towards education in ge spend our money at the root of the tions at the pre-university level.

Therefore, so that access should have the qualifications, yet who lack we suggest a programme of univers loans which may be repaid within six as sizeable government bursaries. The education to all who desire it. The not, however, be bought by financial tion.

b. Federal responsibility for education

Because we believe that the in sities and their students can best with a single central body (Quebec Federal student loan schemes at the therefore urge an amendment to Sec America Act to make post-second Federal responsibility.

4. Guarantee of public services:

This country has been plagued public services this past year. The and the threatened Hydro strike hav and brought unnecessary hardship. of labour, we feel that when a gover a public service, it should guarantee

Thus, we believe that both Mar submit to compulsory and binding solutions without public suffering.

5. Foreign policy:

The United States Government searching for a peaceful solution to Communists, by their arrogant int shown that they are the ones desiro ern terrorists who have kidnapped peasant leaders, must be driven o be held in accord with the 1954 G be no self-determination until the V been quashed.

We hope that students will v here and in our previous public brought to this campus not to detract to our policies.

Liberals

The McGill Liberal Club has two aims: to inform the campus about government affairs, and to attempt to influence the policies of our politicians.

To accomplish the former, we have presented more leading figures in Canadian public life than ever before on any campus. Included were: Professor Pierre-Eliot Trudeau, Gérard Pelletier, The Honourable John Turner, Premier Jean Lesage, the honourable René Lévesque and the Honourable Eric Kierans. A vote for the Liberals is a vote to continue this programme.

Our second aim is, however more important. Liberalism is the principle of reform in politics. Government must serve the needs of the governed, and can do so only when it is willing to enact any legislation needed to meet the needs of the day. Such legislation must be prompted by the situation, not by a nineteenth century thesis or worship of the sacred cow of tradition.

We believe in the following policies for the Federal Government today.

In the economic field we propose to grant tax exemptions to Canadians investing in Canadian industry, and the establishment of the Canada Development Corporation, a huge pool of public and private Canadian capital. Both these measures would help to increase Canadian control of our economy without frightening foreign investment, and would establish industries when and where needed. This is opposed to NDP club policy which advocates wasting huge sums of money for the fun of owning certain key industries such as CPR (which would cost almost a billion dollars to acquire).

They also add that they'll nationalize any new industries, no matter what they are, any industries making big profits but not building new plants, and then tax any survivors into submission. The Tories will tax the Church.

In foreign affairs, we refuse to join the huge bloc of neutral nations. We believe that Canada's belief in democracy and our respect for other nations, has won for us the respect of many other countries, especially the USSR and the USA. As such, we

are in an excellent position to mediate for peace in the future as we have in the past (Suez 1965, Cyprus 1963, halting of bombing of North Viet-Nam, 1965). We would also recognize Red China and admit her to the UN, since our ultimate goal of universal, not unilateral, disarmament can only be realized by talking to China.

Canada can speak with authority in NATO and the UN only if she does her share in defending the free world. A small, non-nuclear, highly mobile and integrated armed force can be used anywhere in the world to keep peace and end "brush-fire wars". To this end we would work to establish a permanent peace-keeping force armed by and paid for by middle powers. The NDP on the other hand, proposes no defence!

While social legislation is constitutionally a provincial matter, Ottawa could co-ordinate and pay part of Medicare plans in all provinces and provide greater grants for education. Increasing old age grants is very costly and "a drop in the bucket". The Canada Pension Plan provides, at small cost, a decent living to senior citizens and widows, orphans and the disabled.

As the only party with a provincial organization we support: eventual free education, medicare by 1967, complete overhaul of the penal system in Quebec and the Civil Code, free legal aid in criminal cases, non-denominational schools, crop insurance for farmers, divorce courts and civil marriage in Quebec, raising the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour, two weeks' vacation with pay annually, overtime pay for work more than 40 hours a week, abolition of censorship and lowering the drinking age to 18.

Some members of our club are on the General Council of the Quebec Liberal Federation and the Canadian Liberal Federation, the chief governing body of the Liberal Party. They and other club members will work for these and other policies and against unilingualism, two nations and the gospel according to Marx if you vote your support for these ideals. Vote Liberal in Model Parliament.

MODEL PARLIAMENT FORMATION DRMS

Young Communist League

It seems clear to us that nothing is to be served by an abstract process of out-righting and out-lefting one another.

Since Model Parliament is not a battle for real power, cynical political manoeuvring is doubly fruitless. Genuine politics are in the hands of the student body and Council, where there is no purpose to narrow political division. It is not student government, but student action which is important. It is the concept of the student body as a union within which the different organizations must try to draft policy for the whole, not vie for party political advantage.

The choice facing the modern world is the choice between the private enterprise version of the status quo, the modified welfare-oriented version of the status quo and a constructive replacement of the system by one based on social enterprise and popular power.

It is a choice particularly important for students who are daily assuming a more powerful and a more radical voice across the world.

We submit the following programme as being, to our minds, a satisfactory explanation of the socialist option and the steps to be taken towards it.

Three basic points stand out in the socialist road:

Economic control: so that the vast majority of the population, that is, the working class, have the means to build a society which serves and reflects them.

National self-determination: so that the nations are not subjugated by the economic or political power of others.

Peace: so that peoples can realize their will without being crushed by military might in a nuclear holocaust.

Through these three points, coupled with the process of technological, scientific and educational advance, and the suppression of the sick values of commercial society, we think that man can fully realize his free and creative potential.

In more detail, we propose to attain economic control by the working class, by:

Nationalization of the banks, the natural resources, the essential services, basic indus-

try, transportation, the public communications media, marketing and purchasing firms, absentee and monopoly agricultural lands, drug manufacturing firms, all foreign monopolies.

Co-operatives for farmers and small businessmen.

Workers' management wherever possible.

Government and union control of arbitration.

A full system of **Social security** including: complete medical care; controlled rents of 10% of income; massive new housing development; old age pensions at 50% of average industrial wage (minimum); complete free education; student stipends; massive increase of expenditure on primary, secondary and technical school education; government recognition of student syndicalism, farm syndicalism, professional syndicalism, industrial unionism, collective bargaining throughout the economy; and increased subsidization of the arts.

For **national self-determination** we propose that every nation must have the right to decide how and when it wishes to co-operate or ally itself with other nations. For Quebec we advocate: the scrapping of the BNA Act; the establishment of a voluntary relationship between French and English Canada — such a relationship would have to guarantee the inability of one nation to impose its will on the other; the right to self-determination up to and including separation for both parties.

We see the following foreign policy for peace:

1. The removal of all foreign bases from the soil of Quebec and Canada.
2. Withdrawal from NORAD and NATO.
3. Re-application of the Geneva accords; the reconvening of the Geneva convention; and opposition to all US, Australian, etc. involvement in Viet Nam.
4. Offering of any required support to the NLF.
5. UN seats for China, both Germanies, Viet Nam, and North Korea.
6. Complete controlled disarmament.
7. No Canadian membership in the OAS.
8. Recognition of the socialist countries with whom we do not have diplomatic relations.

These measures are essential both to put the tools of progress into the hands of the majority and to realize new foreign and national policies.

In addition, we see the following as an essential basis for socialism: guaranteed freedom of speech, assembly, religion; making available the means of communication (radio, TV, press, etc.) to the people and their organizations; establishment of a non-profit communications media; and full dissemination of cultural and artistic facilities.

"Socialism in North America will be like nothing else seen in the world."

— Claude Lightfoot.

Chairman's Message

The format of the 1966 Model Parliament has been changed to encourage a better understanding of the purpose and meaning of this campus activity. Its purpose is to acquaint the campus with the current issues in Canadian politics, with parliamentary procedure, and to arouse student interest in politics. It is not, as some believe, a little game to be played by quibbling politicians, nor is it a battle to be fought by campus rivals.

In order that Model Parliament may best achieve its educational objective, this year's sessions will be shorter than in the past. The only business that will be carried out is the reading of the Throne Speech, debate on it, and a question period which will most likely be humorous. This is the only sensible procedure to follow since Model Parliament cannot enact any of the legislation it passes.

This new approach for Model Parliament makes the election the most important part of the activity since it decides whose Throne Speech will be discussed and what ideas will be debated. Therefore the voters should carefully consider the following platforms and vote accordingly.

PAUL CARON,
Chairman, Model Parliament

New Democrats

This is a brief précis of a fairly extensive platform. The Platform in its entirety is available at numerous locations on campus.

We live in what might be a society of abundance. We present, in our platform for 1966, an extensive programme of social change directed toward bringing that society into being.

Economic policy:

1. Nationalisation within the first term of New Democratic office of those industrial sectors whose public ownership is most immediately in the public interest. Those sectors will include the armaments, drug and transportation industries, as well as the mineral resources of Canada and her banking and credit system.

2. At the outset, as great a percentage of new industry as possible would be established within the public sector. It is the goal of the NDP that ultimately all new industry be established in the public sector.

3. Where industry is brought into the public sector, just compensation will be granted to those whose property is nationalised, and a maximum individual compensation will be set.

4. A transitional taxation policy incorporating a capital gains tax, a tax on foreign capital and a tax on surplus capital will be implemented to apply to the declining private sector.

5. In the event that a rate of reinvestment to be established for each major sector is not maintained in the declining private sector, those industries which fail to maintain the established rate will be nationalised according to the terms of point three.

6. It must be understood that it is the goal of the New Democratic Party to bring the means of production and distribution of the Canadian State into the public sector.

Labour policy:

1. An immediate minimum wage of \$1.25 will be legislated, and hours will be set contingent with no reduction in wages upon the society's demand for the products of industry.

2. A democratic society cannot be established if the worker and his industry are controlled by an elite imposed upon them from above. Within this context, it is the ultimate goal of the New Democratic Party that the democratic and decentralised control of industry rest in the hands of the worker himself.

3. Paid job retraining would be provided by the government for those workers displaced by automation.

Defence policy:

1. Removal of all nuclear weapons from Canadian soil.

2. Withdrawal from both NATO and NORAD, in keeping with a policy of positive neutralism.

Foreign policy:

The New Democratic Party would implement a positive neutralist role for Canada in world affairs. This role would demand:

1. Canada's opposition to the United States' position in Viet Nam.

2. Canada's support of national liberation movements where the advancement of these movements is clearly consistent with the advancement of both justice and human dignity.

3. Recognition of the principle of a divided and disarmed Germany.

4. Recognition of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Korea.

The national question:

The New Democratic Party recognises the existence of two Canadian nations, each of which ought to have the right to self-determination. One of these nations, English Canada, consists of Canada excepting the Province of Quebec. The other is French Canada, or the Province of Quebec. Consistent with its internationalist philosophy, the NDP would advocate that each of the nations respect the rights of the cultural minority within that nation, including the minority culture's language rights.

Social welfare:

1. Repeal of the Indian Act and legislation guaranteeing the equality of Indians in Canadian society.

2. Implementation of an all-inclusive compulsory medicare plan.

3. A housing development programme.

4. The immediate increase of old-age pensions to \$125 per month.

5. A programme of penal reform which would include the abolition of capital punishment.

6. A programme for free education at all levels. This would include living allowances to be granted to all students.

The New Democratic Party would also implement a programme of Parliamentary reform, which would include the abolition of the Senate, a revision of House rules, and the lowering of the voting age to eighteen.

An unfinished passage

The Passenger, directed by Andrej Munk. Now playing at the Elysée Theatre (Salle Eisenstein).

Andrej Munk was killed in an auto accident in 1961. His death occurred during the shooting of his last film — "The Passenger". As many East Europeans and particularly Polish directors, Munk was obsessed with the war theme. He produced quiet forceful films on this subject in 1956, "The Man On The Tracks", and in 1957, "Eroica".

"The Passenger" was completed in 1963 by W. Leseiwicz who had co-directed a short with Munk in 1954. The film is constructed along the skeleton of his storyboard and since nothing was added to Munk's original footage, a narration is used to provide continuity and to pose the questions that were hinted at through the stills. Once again Munk was confronting the war myth with an air of calculated nerve, like someone stepping out gingerly, but with a derisively confident smile, towards an open mine field.

The story deals with Lisa, a former SS officer in Auschwitz who has been settled in the U.S. for 18 years. She is now returning for the first time to Europe by ship with her American husband. The drama begins at the first port of call in England. A woman boards a ship. The camera zooms in on a still of Lisa showing her intense shock and anguish. The mysterious passenger seems like the ghost of Martha, a Polish war prisoner who worked under Lisa in the camp. She must account for her reaction to her husband and as he hears of her war experience, his disgust reflects that of the audience. Lisa claims that if it had not been for her, Martha would not be alive.

The camp scenes unfold in long slow pan shots producing a restrained tension. The film now has the grey tones and graininess of war documentaries. We are shown almost light shots of Martha and her lover and Lisa appears to have enabled these meetings. She only hints at her jealousy. Only the interaction of the three individuals seems important in Lisa's rationalized memories. Yet her face has assumed an unreal flatness of one who has been dulled in the discipline of an authoritarian hierarchy.

In the course of the passage Lisa is forced to acknowledge the existence of the apparition from her past and must face the events as they really happened. As the scenes reoccur the three individuals

are now shown as smaller beings, part of a concentration camp. They are now playing parts in a social and historic set. We are witness to the incredible inhumanity of the camp and the willingness of Lisa to perform her cruel role. Munk does not change his tone, however. The breakdown of all civilized mores is presented in almost a vaudeville style. The inmates become caricatures as they perform Bach while thousands are dying in the gas chambers.

The tension reaches its peak as we watch naked women running single file as they are pulled out of line with the handle of a cane, as they are sent to the centre of an immense circus ring of

naked women, as Lisa stands and chooses which ones to torture that night.

The scenes are in dream sequence removed from the logic of time. Thus, too, the ocean cruise of a small ship is isolated from reality. We are never sure if the English passenger is Martha, nor does it matter. It was a chance happening and Lisa was forced to remember.

If there is any reasonable conclusion that can be made about this uncompleted film, it is that Munk saw history as a series of repeating horrors, committed in the name of righteousness, and excused through the distortions of memory.

Pasia Barer

NOW

published every Friday by the McGill Daily, now is a political, social and artistic review.

Editor Joy Feinstan
Assistant editors Klara Horne and Judy Rebeck
Photographer Bill Baker

The Folk Scene

Two big name artists are playing at folk clubs in Montreal this week — Phil Ochs at the Faim Foetale, and big Joe Williams at The Blue Lantern in an extended run. Ochs appeared in Montreal last year, and is second in popularity only to Bob Dylan. However, although the world as depicted by both Dylan and Ochs is similar in many ways, their solutions are entirely different. Whereas Dylan is essentially a nihilist, Ochs is a young revolutionary, telling the world how he will change it. But I found myself disappointed on taking in Ochs's performance on Tuesday night. For the first time, I really listened closely to the words and found no revelations in them. While Dylan's words are food for thought, the impression left by Ochs's message is that of a good swift kick, the pain of which has subsided by the time you reach home.

The difference between Dylan and Ochs is the distinction between an artistic genius and a great performer, for despite all the aforementioned criticism, Ochs is still a great performer.

Around Town

There are two relatively new clubs in Montreal — The Montreal Folk Workshop, which operates every Wednesday night at Moose Hall, on Park Ave., and The Base String, which will open for the first time tonight at 3448 Stanley St., with performances on Friday evenings only. The former features local traditional talent, in a hootenanny fashion (and I use the word in its original sense). There is a nominal cover charge of 50 cents and the club has a liquor licence. The Base String is a non-profit organization established to promote folk music in Montreal, particularly Canadian traditional folk music. Among the many activities planned are classes in musical instruction at all levels, song swaps, talks on the traditions of folk song, and discussions on methods of collecting folk songs. The club's purpose is to encourage those people who wish to learn or perform folk music.

M.N.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS PROGRAM

Applications are invited from members of the Students' Society for the following executive positions for the year 1966-67:

chairman of

Blood Drive
Campus Chest
Canadian Union of Students — CUS
Convocation '67
Debating Union
Freshman Reception
Human Rights Committee
Information & Public Relations Bureau
International Affairs Committee
McGill Conference on Student Affairs — MCSA
McGill Conference on World Affairs — MCWA
Model Parliament
National Affairs Committee
Operations Committee
Pre-University Committee
Scope
Social Development Committee
Student Services Committee
University Affairs Committee
University Centre Board of Directors
University Model United Nations — UMUN
Winter Carnival
World University Service Committee — W.U.S.

editor of

Fig Leaf
Forge
McGill Student Handbook

producer of

Red and White Revue

program director of

Radio McGill

Applications may be obtained from the SC Office and must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by

**4 PM, THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 17, 1966**

Frank Farago

Director,

Executive Applications Committee

McMASTER UNIVERSITY GRADUATE TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS

The University offers Graduate Teaching Fellowships to support graduate students working towards a Master's Degree in Biochemistry, Biophysics, Civil Engineering, Classics, Economics, German, Greek, Latin, Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgical Engineering, Philosophy, Politics, Romance Languages, Russian, Sociology and Social Anthropology; and for a Master's or Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Biology, Chemical Engineering, Chemical Physics, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, English, Geochemistry, Geography, Geology, History, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Molecular Biology, Physics, Psychology and the Religious Sciences.

The Fellowships vary in value but in all cases the stipends provide adequate support for a full year's study. Most awards are renewable for subsequent years. Holders of Fellowships will devote approximately one-fifth of their time to instructional duties.

Travel advances are available to assist students who are coming to the University from distant points.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from:
The Dean of Graduate Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Sex in Sweden

LOVE MATES, now playing at Cinéma Vendôme.

From the heart of social democracy comes the startling news — there's room at the top in Sweden too. And to get there you have to be a male virgin, who falls in love with the daughter of an eccentric, rich old admiral, and also finds time to make a killing on the stock market and in a few shrewd investments in slum real estate. Or so this innocuous color film by Lars Magnus Lindgren would have us believe.

As the movie opens, young Jan Froman (Karle Kulle) is reading "How to Become a Success" at the entrance to a nice, big bank. His studies are interrupted when pert, vivacious Margaretha Gunther (Christina Schollin), a rich establishment type, wafts across the screen.

The bank quickly realizes that Jan is no ordinary fellow, and he is hired as security guard. Jan just as quickly recognizes that Margaretha is no ordinary Margie, and decides that he's got to get that girl. After some quick Hollywoodish ruses, he convinces her to go sailing with him, and off they drift into the Scandinavian sunset, serenaded by sensuous trumpets in a scene that is filmed in the most hackneyed travelogue style.

Upon reaching Jan's island hideaway, they have a little supper in the moonlight, he incants a few appropriate selections from Solomon's "Song of Songs" and then in a firm, but gentle voice, he says:

"Let's clear the table and go to bed".

Everything is all set. Margie unbuttons the top of her blouse, lightly dabs her wrists and neck with cologne and the audience is prepared for a tender but juicy love scene. But not Jan. In highly un-Swedish style he gets cold feet and decides to first do some research into the art of loving.

Back to Stockholm and our hero's financial wheelings and dealings. He buys stock in an armaments factory hoping there might be a war. Unfortunately there is no war. But a few well-placed rumours send the stocks skyrocketing and Jan makes his first coup. He follows this up with a vicious but successful incursion into profiteering in property speculation.

Meanwhile, Jan has also been boning up on the "Kama Sutra" and things, and he proceeds to seduce the all too willing Margaretha, whose father forgives him upon discovering that Jan is an avid firearms buff, like himself. And so, Jan marries Margaretha, lands a top executive position at the bank, and presumably they live a contented bourgeois life for ever after.

If this film is trying to say that the Swedish experiment in "socialism" has not eliminated poverty, profiteering or a class structured society, it succeeds. But unfortunately, the director also tried to make a Hollywood grade "B" boy meets girl film, something that only Doris Day and Rock Hudson have down pat. The imitators are merely prosaic.

Irwin Block

roman polanski

Roman Polansky, Polish film-maker and director of "Knife In The Water" and "Repulsion", was recently interviewed in Boston by Ronald Blumer, a graduate of McGill University now a student of Film Production at Boston University.

Blumer: Who do you think are some of the promising young directors who are likely to become famous in the next few years?

Polanski: I think that Jerry Skolimowski, the fellow I wrote "Knife in the Water" with is very promising. His two films, shown at the New York film festival, were absolutely cut down. The critics hated them. I think that these films are very interesting especially the first one called "Identification Marks, None". The second film "Walkover" unfortunately had very bad sub-titles. However the dialogue in this film is beautiful.

B: How do you find film making in England compares with film making in Poland?

P: Some things are different, others are the same. It's still film making. It's still in the studio with lamps and cameras so that you have the same sort of people. But there are also things which are different. The technicians, for example, are much better trained in England, but the equipment is generally better in Warsaw.

P: Can you teach someone how to make films?

B: You can't teach someone how to have talent, but you can certainly teach technical aspects. I learned a lot in film school. The school doesn't teach you, but gives you opportunities to learn if you want to. The professors at Lodz did not teach me; but the school gave me a fantastic opportunity to learn. I should say I learned most from the atmosphere of the school, the hundreds of films which I saw, the discussions and arguments with my fellow students on the stairs, where we used to sit and discuss things all day. Also, film school gave me an opportunity to make my first short. Our school had a great amount of equipment which I could use.

B: Most film schools and amateurs in the United States use 16 mm. and even 8 mm. film when they are learning how to make films. At Lodz, I believe you used only 35 mm. even when learning. What is your opinion of these smaller formats for film making?

P: I have an allergy towards 16 mm. film. I hate it — the wider the film the better the image. It's not a question of the weight of the camera because, if you want to move the camera, you always find a way to move it. If the camera is immobile, it is because the film makers did not have enough imagination to make it more mobile. You say a lot of young American film makers are using 8 mm. film well, you might as well get up on stage and tell the story when you are reduced to that. If you are just interested in learning, you might as well use a television camera — then you don't have to spend any money on film.

B: If one wishes to learn film making, do you think that there are advantages to going into the industry as an apprentice rather than going into school?

P: I recommend both. School without practical experience won't give you anything. In the industry you are generally running around getting people coffee for a long time. This is not necessarily bad. I had an assistant in my two English films who was running around with coffee all the time — he was very happy and I can assure you he learned a lot. He learned probably more than someone could learn in years at school.

B: What sort of experience did you gain at the film school at Lodz.

P: I went to Lodz for five years. The program is as follows. In the first year and most of the second year, you don't shoot any film although you are given experience with still photography. At the end of the second year you are allowed to shoot one minute exercise without sound. In the third year you make one documentary with sound of around 10 minutes. In the fourth year, you make a ten minute dramatic film and in your fifth year, you make your diploma film which in my case was twenty minutes.

B: Who are your favorite directors?

P: Oh man, Fellini, Wells, Kurosawa. I like cinema, I like anything that moves. As for silent directors, I like Chaplin, of course, I like Seastrom; the Wind ah, I like — oh Christ, hundreds of them.

JAZZ

On Tuesday, Sir George Williams opened their Winter Carnival with the presentation of comedian Dick Gregory and the Dave Brubeck Quartet.

Gregory, I believe, was the first of the new group of comedians to exploit their racial background for comic material. Through his participation in various Negro demonstrations including the Watts riot — he has shown himself as a serious and knowledgeable social critic, and while he uses comedy to affect this criticism, it is always with a twinge of conscience that one laughs.

His act is beautifully paced, moving from one topic to another with seeming spontaneity, although it is probably worked out to some degree in advance. By interspersing improvised segments with set routine, he manages to give the effect that he is simply talking on a street corner. Naturally, Johnson and the Viet Nam situation came under a considerable degree of fire, as did Canadian politics and policies. He uses certain images (such as Johnson with barbecue sauce drippings in various places) and repeats them, not so much because they are funny the second or third time around, but because they evoke memories of the original joke, which was funny. One

gets the impression when the jokes are less than usually humorous, that he is just building up to the big ones. At no time did he seem to have less than perfect control over the audience, and even the more corny lines were delivered in a manner sure to produce chuckles.

His stage technique is impeccable, and he uses the microphone as a true instrument, fully conscious of all its nuances. He has the ability to take advantage of situations and use them to his benefit. For example, when a photographer turned a floodlight on him, he said it was all right, as long as he didn't look too dark in the picture. The point being that it took hundreds of years of cross-breeding to achieve his present colour, and he didn't want it ruined by poor lighting.

If Dick Gregory was brilliant, Dave Brubeck came off far less than second best. I preferred the crowning of the Carnival Queen, which took place at the beginning of the evening. Renting Place des Arts is no small venture, and to the Sir George Carnival Committee Brubeck must have seemed the best guarantee of a full house. But after Tuesday's performance, the house might not be quite so full on his next visit.

Many of the audience began leaving directly after the second number.

Why was Brubeck so embarrassingly bad? For one thing, jazz has come a long way since he formed his first group fifteen years ago. Except for the addition of supposedly "far out" time signatures, such as 5/4 and 7/4, Brubeck has remained amazingly unaware of developments in dynamics, texture, and the very nature of swing.

Individually, Paul Desmond is the best in the group. In the programme notes, Brubeck states that Desmond is the best modern saxophonist who doesn't sound like Charlie Parker. Now since Parker is undoubtedly the best saxophonist jazz has ever produced, I'm not so sure that it's a good thing not to sound like him. However, Desmond is very capable of playing well on his own, as he did on the two recordings "Newport '58" and "Gone With The Wind". On Tuesday, he was rarely on the stage, let alone playing his instrument.

If a criticism has any function at all, it must be to encourage discrimination on the part of the public, thereby helping to raise the standards of performance. A "big" name, does not necessarily qualify, as was amply proved on Tuesday night.

Hugh K. Hartwell

Art World

On exhibit this week at Gallery 1640 is a series of collages, silk screen prints and woodcuts by Ted Diakhov, a young artist from Calgary. His work is both colorful and interesting, and displays a variety of techniques and contemporary mediums. This show will continue until February 26, and will be followed by an exhibition of engravings and woodcuts by two Canadian artists, John K. Esler and Katy Van Der Ohe.

The gallery, newly situated at 1445 Crescent Street above St. Catherine, features work of a graphic nature — metal engravings, drawings, original prints — by contemporary Canadian, South American, European and Japanese artists. John Snow, James Boyd, Dumouchel, Landori, Gersovitz and Robert Saviole are among those represented.

Viet Nam - a history

by Brenda Zannis

Vietnam is today the most vital issue in international politics. The escalation of the war by the United States, and its continuing buildup of forces in South Vietnam, has converted this area into a decisive battleground for the major opposing forces of our area. Here we can see the struggle for national liberation and human dignity of a people encountering the huge accumulated interests of the world's most powerful nation — the most industrially advanced of countries, the most highly productive, the centre of international capital, the leader of the "free world". Here we can watch the reaction of this huge and privileged powers as a few of its privileges are jeopardized, a few of its governing principles brought into question. Some of the basic questions of our time are being fought out here — war, peace, the right of a people to control their own future. The decision rendered here might well prove to be decisive over similar questions that touch our existence directly. War in Vietnam may mean World War. The successful subjugation of the Vietnamese people might well mean the end of our own semi-independence, certainly the end of any hope for a full independence.

Thus it is that the struggle in Vietnam touches all our lives. And thus it is that we must seek to understand this struggle — what are the issues at stake, how did it all come about, what is likely to happen, what can we do about it? This article is a short sketch aimed at placing the present struggle within its historical context.

The first Western power to establish itself in Vietnam was France. French interest in Indochina dates back as far as 1789, when the first French force was dispatched to this region. However serious steps to bring Vietnam under French control were not taken until the era of great Western colonial expansion in the 19th century. In 1859 the French sent an expeditionary force to Vietnam and succeeded in taking Cochinchina (southern Vietnam) in 1867. By 1884 they had forced all of Vietnam to become a French protectorate and thoroughly consolidated their rule in the succeeding four years.

The economic character of Indochina was essentially that of the classical colony — it served as a source of raw materials for French industry, and a market for French manufactured products. As a necessary consequence, Indochina remained an underdeveloped nation, a producer of primary products, with no significant industrial base of its own. In fact it was the policy of the French government to discourage any

moves toward industrialization on the part of the colonies, for fear of subverting their purpose as colonies — that of developing and complementing advanced, industrial economy in metropolitan France, not competing with it. As late as 1950 primary products made up 96.5% of Indochinese exports; and such items as latex, iron and carbon were exported for processing to France. Native industries to process them were not developed. In addition, the French practice of awarding large land concessions to French monopolies greatly aggravated the already serious problem of land tenure. Both these problems — lack of industrial development and tremendous discrepancies in land-holdings — still haunt South Vietnam today.

French rule in Indochina continued for over 50 years, although not entirely without opposition. The years 1917-1923 saw the development of numerous nationalist movements primarily bourgeois in character. From 1923-1927 the base of these movements shifted from the national bourgeoisie to the petty-bourgeoisie

and peasantry. In 1929 and 1930 this led, as a result of poor harvests and low prices for agricultural products, to a number of insurrections and peasant uprisings. These latter arose quite spontaneously, and in at least one province the peasants established local "xo-viets" and undertook the expropriation and redistribution of the land. None of these uprisings had any real chance of success, however, and were swiftly put down after a number of massacres by French troops. In 1930 the Indochinese Communist Party had been formed, and, by 1933 found itself at the head of a significant movement of workers and peasants. With the upsurge of radical workingclass movements in France, and, benefiting from a brief period of legality resulting from the "popular front" in France (when the Communist Party supported the government), great mass movements of workers and peasants arose in Indochina. However, as soon as the "popular front" collapsed in France, these movements were promptly crushed. The beginning of the war was marked by the arrest of the leaders of these movements.

With the defeat of France by Germany, and the establishment of the collaborationist Vichy government, the door was opened for Japan in Indochina. By July of 1940 Japan had forced the Vichy government to agree to a number of important concessions, which included Japanese occupation of major ports and airfields. Japan continued to occupy the country militarily, but left the administration in the hands of the French throughout most of the war. In this period the bulk of Indochinese exports were redirected to Japan.

Dual occupation

As a result of this dual occupation of Japanese forces in collaboration with French administrators, there was a great aggravation of the discontent among the Indochinese. One manifestation of this was the formation, in 1941, of the Viet Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh Hoi (Viet Minh) by a number of radical, nationalist, women's and youth movements. The Viet Minh under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, head of the Communist Party, then launched a concerted campaign of guerilla warfare against the Japanese and French in the struggle for national independence.

Finally in March of 1945 the Japanese decided to cast aside the pretense of French rule. The French military were placed under arrest, and on March 10 an "independent" Vietnam was established under the Japanese puppet Emperor Bao-Dai. However, with the defeat and surrender of the Japanese, the initiative passed to the Viet Minh. On August 17-18 they staged a brief and largely unopposed uprising in Hanoi, and took over the city. Under pressure from the Viet Minh, Bao-Dai abdicated on August 23, and on September 2, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed. This was a political reflection of a profound social change that was beginning throughout the countryside, with "people's committees" spring-

ing up everywhere, and taking over the administrative functions from the French.

Meanwhile the fate of the Vietnamese people was being decided elsewhere by the "great powers". President Roosevelt, in an apparent attempt to gain from France's losses had been a very strong opponent of the idea of the reestablishment of French rule in Indochina. At first he had proposed a 3-nation trusteeship over the area to be administered by the U.S., Britain, and China. At one point, when China's war effort was at a particularly low ebb, he even offered all of Indochina to Chiang Kai-Shek. However Chiang had sufficient problems suppressing his own peasants without taking on the additional burden of the Viet Minh. He rejected the offer. The decision was finally made that the British would occupy Vietnam south of the 16th parallel, and the Chinese the North. They were to disarm the Japanese, and prepare the way for the return of the French.

Serious errors

In this same period the Viet Minh themselves made serious errors. They seriously jeopardized their appeal to the masses of the peasantry and workers — the only solid social basis for such a movement — by adopting a programme designed to appeal to the more "moderate" elements in the country. Instead of advocating the sweeping programme of agrarian reform necessary to a solution of the land problem, they limited themselves to demands for lower land rents, and the expropriation of the lands of traitors for distribution to the poor.

The second fatal error was the acquiescing to the occupation of their country by foreign troops. Stalin had agreed to this at the Yalta conference and Ho Chi Minh toed the line. He issued instructions to the Vietnamese people to maintain order, give up their arms and welcome their "allies". One of the first acts of their British "allies" was to remobilize the Japanese troops to "maintain order". They then rearmed the French paratroopers in Saigon, expelled the Executive Committee (the Vietnamese administration), and imprisoned the leaders of the Viet Minh.

In the North the Viet Minh fared somewhat better, due to the complete corruption of the Chinese Generals in charge of the occupation. They made a double profit out of their venture by collecting from the French for disarming the Japanese, and then selling the arms to the Viet Minh. Nonetheless even here the Viet Minh were forced to make important concessions to appease the Chinese. They abolished the Communist Party and awarded 70 out of 350 seats to the Nationalist groupings (far more than they could have hoped to win electorally).

By October 3 the French, with full British assistance, had succeeded in re-occupying Cochinchina.

Only China and the Viet-Minh were left to be reckoned with. The first was settled by the French Chinese agreement of Feb. 28, 1946 under which France surrendered all her concessions in China, and China agreed to hand over her "responsibilities" in Vietnam to France. Only the Viet-Minh had to be dealt with.

The original demand of the Viet Minh had been for complete independence, but the French adamantly refused to even discuss this. So once again Ho Chi-Minh compromised and agreed to make concessions. Under the agreement made with the French on March 6 the Republic of Vietnam was to be a "Free State" belonging to the "IndoChinese Federation and French Union". A referendum was to be held by the French to determine the will of the people as to national reunification. The number of French troops to be stationed North of the 16th parallel was to be limited. They were to be placed by Vietnamese over a 5 year period.

As might have been expected, the French had little regard for the March 6 agreement and immediately began to look for ways around it. The first issue on which they reneged was that involving Cochinchina and the referendum. According to their agreement they were to hold a referendum on the issue of national reunification. But Cochinchina was the richest section of the country, and also the main centre of French investment. There could be little doubt that in a fair referendum the people would opt for reunion. Consequently the French temporized on the issue of holding the referendum. In the meantime they offered encouragement to any elements they could find who were opposed to unification, and, finally, on June 2, declared an "independent republic" of Cochinchina, a fairly clear statement of their intent as regards the fate of Vietnam.

The March 6 agreement met with a very unfavourable response amongst the Viet Nameese, who had been struggling for complete independence from French colonialism, not some half measure. The return of French troops caused a severe upsurge of discontent in Hanoi, and Ho-Chi-Minh and his government lost complete control over the situation. They were incapable of preventing numerous incidences between French troops and Vietnamese from erupting across the countryside.

Vietnam-French clashes

The clashes between the Vietnamese and French continued for several months in the North, resulting, despite attempts of Ho-Chi-Minh to smooth the situation over by negotiations, in continually deteriorating relations between the French military and the Vietnamese. In November, after an incident in the port of Haiphong, the French decided to act and give the Vietnamese a "severe lesson".

Orders were given by the French for the Vietnamese to evacuate the French section, the Chinese quarter, and the port of the city within two hours. When the Vietnamese failed to comply French troops moved in, supported by artillery, and the Vietnamese quarter was bombarded from the sea. Over 6,000 Vietnamese were killed, and casualties may have run as high as 30,000. After this, sporadic fighting and attacks on French soldiers and installations became common. Ho still tried negotiation and appeasement, but he had little real control over the situation. Finally, on December 19, the French issued the

demand for the disarmament of the Tu Ve (the Viet-Minh militia). It now became obvious that further compromising was out of the question, so the decision was made to take up arms. The fighting started in Hanoi, and rapidly spread throughout the country, reaching the South some two days later.

This marked the beginning of eight years of bloody warfare, ending with the French rout at Dien Bien Phu on May 8, 1954: the French had some 350,000-400,000 in the field by this time, and the war had cost them billions of dollars. At first the Americans had kept out of the conflict, but after the victory of Mao-Tse-Tung in China drove home to them the fact that their rich investment centres of South-East Asia might well be endangered, they soon rallied to the aid of the French. After this they were leading supporters of the French military effort, and by Dien Bien Phu they were paying by far the largest share of expenses. The U.S. policy of the necessity of "containment" dates from this period, and it is in the name of this policy that they are presently operating in South Vietnam.

Once more Ho Chi-Minh compromised — this time at the Geneva Conference of July 1954. The agreement reached at this conference provided for the division of Vietnam into two sectors at the 17th parallel. It stipulated that no foreign troops were to be stationed in either sector, no military bases placed at the disposal of foreign powers, and elections for reunification were to be held in 1956. The U.S. pledged its support for this agreement. The Viet-Minh demonstrated its good faith by pulling its guerilla forces (around 100,000).

Since April of 1949 Bao-Dai had been head of State in South Vietnam. He had been brought back and placed at the head of an "independent" Vietnam (Cochinchina was returned the following month after a referendum vote in which 1,700 votes were cast among a populace of 3 million). He ruled under his own "Ordinance No 1" which stated that he had the power to rule by decree, and appoint his own cabinet and Premier. In July of 1954 he appointed as Premier the man who was to succeed him shortly after the Americans succeeded the French: Ngo Dinh Diem.

The U.S. government in October of 1954 pledged full support for the Diem government. Once assured of this Diem was able to begin the consolidation of his power. This was finally consummated by a referendum held in October of 1955, which decided between a monarchy or a republic and between Bao-Dai and Diem. The returns showed 98.1% for Diem, 1% for Bao-Dai. The elections were of course, carefully regulated by Diem's police, "campaigning" so effectively that they managed to win for him 605,000 in one area that had only 450,000 voters.

Geneva accord violated

When the time came for the reunification elections in 1956, Diem refused to hold them, and was supported in this by the U.S. According to Eisenhower's advisors, a free election at this time would have given Ho Chi-Minh at least 80% of the votes. This of course was in complete violation of the Geneva Agreement, as is the stationing of American troops in South Viet Nam, and the some 115 military bases the U.S. at present has there.

In 1955-56, Ho-Chi-Minh had tried to persuade the French to enforce the Geneva agreement. Their only reply to the U.S. refusal to hold elections in June of 1956 was a verbal protest. The armed resistance to Diem didn't begin until early 1958, and then it centred around the nationalist-religious cults, with the Communists only joining them later, although they are now definitely the leading element. In April and August of 1960, various nationalist groups petitioned the government for a more liberal internal policy, but no results were obtained. In desperation, a coup was attempted in November, but that too failed. Finally in December, these groups took part in the formation of the National Liberation Front — the group now conducting the armed struggle in South Viet Nam.

Conditions in the countryside were now ripe for the NLF. Diem had initiated a land reform policy, but it was extremely moderate. It permitted a landlord to hold on to some 260 acres (this was in a country where the average small holding family has 5 acres), and was never fully implemented. Further, after 1954, many of the landlords who had fled returned to reclaim their land — and 8 years of back rent. This had naturally made for an explosive situation of which the NLF has been able to take advantage, as is well shown by the fact that they are now estimated to control 80% of the countryside. Although the original programme of the NLF maintained a very moderate position on land reform, it appears that they have become aware of the importance of this issue in mobilizing the support of the peasants, since they did, finally, undertake the expropriation and division of the land (around six times as much as the government claims to have distributed in five years) to the poor peasants, thus marking the beginning of a serious campaign of agrarian reform. It is thus that the NLF can claim the allegiance of the vast majority of the South Vietnamese people.

American involvement

American involvement has been continually snowballing. Starting with a small contingent of "advisors" in 1961, there are now close to 200,000 troops committed to combat in Vietnam. Vast quantities of money have been poured in vain attempts to shore up a long sequence of unstable governments. The vast majority of this aid however has in no way benefitted the poverty-stricken peasant or worker — it has served military purposes. For example a former fiscal advisor to the South Vietnamese government estimated that from 1955-1960 45% of U.S. project aid was spent on highway construction (necessary for military purposes); only 9% on agriculture. In spite of all this the U.S. has lost ground over the past year. At the present time, and the Saigon government, are confined to the capital, a few highly fortified enclaves in the interior, and a number of military bases along the coast. It is the NLF that controls and administers the countryside.

Why is the U.S. losing? Attempts to explain it in terms of North Vietnamese intervention don't hold up. To start with the U.S. has never been able to offer any serious evidence of such intervention. Their only serious attempt — the White paper of last March — was a total failure. Their own figures stated that only 2½% of captured weapons originated in the Soviet bloc. The balance were recaptured U.S. weapons. A number of case histories of North Viet-

namese "infiltrators" (no statistics were offered as to the total number of "Northerners" captured) were given as evidence. An examination of these showed that in all but a few cases they were really southerners who were returning home to join in the struggle, after spending some time in the North.

Even if we were to grant that there is intervention by the North it is evident that it could not even approach the scale of U.S. involvement. The total North Vietnamese government budget is around ¼ the amount spent yearly by the U.S. on the war. Its total regular army is smaller than the U.S. contingent in the South.

There is obviously only one answer. The U.S. is losing because they are not fighting a military enemy — they are fighting an entire people.

Self-creating dilemma

The U.S. policy is a self-creating dilemma. The nature of the policy has forced the U.S. to ally itself with the forces of privilege and reaction in South Vietnam — they are the only forces which can conceivably see the reflection of their own interests in U.S. foreign policy. These forces are themselves weak and isolated from their own society. This makes them dependent on U.S. military involvement — and desperate. They employ the most drastic and brutal of methods to maintain their position. But this only increases their isolation and increases the popular hostility to them and to the U.S.

The U.S. has found its only hope in escalation at the slightest excuse. An incident involving a relatively minor PT boat attack on a U.S. destroyer led to a retaliation that involved the sinking of half the North Vietnamese navy and the destruction of several major industrial centres. (It later came out that U.S. ships had been assisting South Vietnamese boats in raids on the North — N.Y. Times, Aug. 4, 1964). Later raids on U.S. bases in the South — totally unrelated to any activities of the North — were used as pretexts for striking into the North with bombing raids.

Now that Johnson has pulled off a diplomatic coup with the ritual of his "peace offensive" he is free to escalate the aggression once more. His advisors seemed to feel that Hanoi would not respond to offers of negotiation at this time (especially since one of their major conditions — participation of the NLF — was not to be met), and so the maneuver could be pulled off with minimal risk. This was done with maximum publicity and obscuring of the real issues involved. It succeeded in its primary aim — relieving diplomatic pressure on Washington and its allies as a result of widespread popular revulsion at U.S. actions.

Further escalation now seems inevitable. The bombing raids are now being resumed in full force. The Pentagon is talking in terms of as many as 500,000 troops in the South before the end of the year. Johnson's 1967 budget includes some \$10 billion allotted to the War.

However it is significant that the U.S. administration felt sufficiently fearful of international public opinion to bother launching the "peace offensive". This shows that, by making our opinions clearly known, we can have some effect on the course of history. It now becomes our imperative duty to do just that — speak out and act — before it is too late.

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There are only two games left in the Indians' schedule, both against Sir George. Besides de-

termining second place, these games will decide the Tribe's leading scorer. In the race are Steve Fraid, Barry Chaim and Mark Steinman.

Larry Merrill is running away with the honours as the leading rebounder. Ron Barrie who joined the team two games ago has been working himself into shape and should be a great asset to the Indians in their remaining games.

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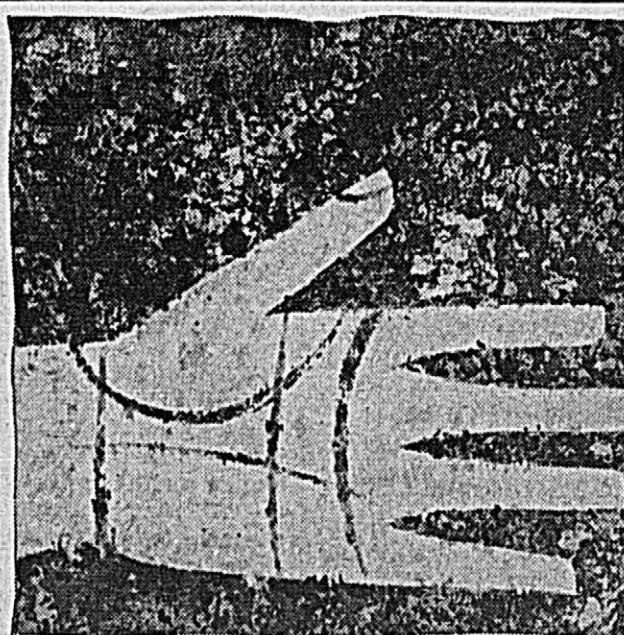
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Tomorrow at Winter Stadium:

Puck Redmen host Guelph

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

The cellar-dwelling Guelph Redmen invade the Winter Stadium tomorrow at 2:30 pm for an important hockey tilt with Redmen. In their first meeting this season, Redmen edged Guelph 3-2.

Last Monday night, Guelph won their first game of the season as they toppled McMaster Marlies 8-3. Although they have managed only one win in ten outings, Guelph has lost many close decisions and are not as bad as their record indicates.

Redmen have won only three games in their twelve starts and only one of these has come in the second half of the campaign. But Coach Dave Copp is optimistic about the team's chances for a strong finish, especially since the team played so well in their last contest.

"I hope we can win our last four games and show people that we are not as bad as our record shows. We can still end up in fifth place."

Need consistency

The team's major drawback all year has been the lack of consistency. For most games, they battled on even terms with their opponents but suffered a short and costly lapse that resulted in defeat.

Copp has maintained all along that Redmen could win if they played well for the full sixty minutes and last Friday, Redmen hustled for three periods and were rewarded with a 6-3 win over Queen's Golden Gaels. Al-

we'll get beaten."

The lineup will be the same as it was for the Queen's tilt. Mike Jenkins, who sustained a badly wrenched knee in that game, should suit up although he will not be playing in top condition.

A win tomorrow would move Redmen into seventh place ahead of U de M Carabins and would set the stage for the Birks Trophy game.

Red Hots: Waterloo Warriors, who held the league lead for the first eight games, have dropped to third place behind Western and Toronto... Warriors meet Blues tonight in Toronto... Western's chances of finishing first hinge on a successful road trip this weekend... 'Stangs meet the streaking Laval Rouge et Or tonight in Quebec City and face Montreal tomorrow afternoon... Laval has won their last five starts... Rookie Blueliner Roger Helal returns to Redmen lineup tomorrow... he sat out last game because of the flu...



DAVE COPP

Warns against complacency though the kindly coach feels Redmen have the talent to whip Guelph, he cautions against overconfidence.

"We can't afford to become complacent," says Copp, "or else

Redmen cagers meet Laval in final tilt of OQAA season

by LESLIE BORSHY

The Redmen cagers travel to Quebec City tomorrow to meet the Laval Rouge et Or in the final game of the OQAA season.

The Redmen have been playing well lately, playing full games without letting down near the end. Now that Shelley Zimmer is on a scoring streak and the rest of the team is passing and playing sharply, Coach Mooney feels that they can beat Laval.

The only weak part of the Redmen's play, according to Mooney, is their ability to sink foul shots; in their last game they missed an almost unbelievable total of 18.

Although they are down to only eight players, the Redmen are still optimistic. Bruce Randall has a torn cartilage in his left knee and Peter "Quad" Small is just recovering from a sprained ankle. But despite their lack of

healthy players, Redmen are confident of beating Laval by more than the ten points they won by in their last game.

Because they play in two leagues, the Redmen's season is not over. On February 22 and 24 the Redmen meet Loyola, Sonny Tire, and George Bork and Campanorama, in the playoffs of the City League.

Although they have already lost three games to Campanorama, Coach Mooney feels that because the team is beginning to jell and has a better attitude than at the beginning of the season, the Redmen should be able to win one championship this season.

Indian trails

by DAVE CARIN

The hockey Indians continued their sickly performance of the past few weeks when they dropped yet another game Wednesday night, this time bowing 8-2 to the Loyola Junior Varsity squad.

The game was only an exhibition which may be the reason why the Indians exhibited a minimum of desire and maximum of sloppiness. However, since the Christmas break, the Tribe has displayed the same brand of hockey even in league play, prompting a guy to assume that this is the only way they can play now.

Check the statistics for the second half of the season. In six games the total offensive output has been fourteen goals — a meager average of 2.3 per game. Before the team laid off for the one-month Christmas break it had averaged seven markers a night. What happened? The answer is obvious enough. The Indian forwards are not not producing.

The Tribe's first line of Pete Kneeland, Mike Stacey and Dave Roxburgh have to be considered three pretty fair hockey players. Redmen Coach Dave Copp has expressed the opinion that they could help his team right now, but only Kneeland has played for the senior team because of eligibility rulings. Of late they haven't looked that good, and

Roxburgh especially has been playing way below his capabilities.

Possibly he's trying too hard. If he is, he's not the only Indian in that predicament — there are about fourteen others like him. It was apparent on Wednesday as in their previous games that the Tribe was pressing, a situation which caused them to make more mistakes and play more like individuals than like a team. It will have to stop shortly, as a matter of fact, it will have to stop tonight when the Indians meet the undefeated Carabins from U de M in a game which will determine whether or not the Indians get a play-off berth.

The Indians would be in a healthier position tonight if they still had the services of several players who were forced to quit earlier in the season. Colin MacKinnon and Derek Johnson are two more additions to the list of players who could help the team but have experienced either medical or academic difficulties. Don't get me wrong, an all-out effort can do the trick... all the Indians need is an all-out team effort.

Prison...

(Continued from page 3)

When he enters jail the prisoner is in a state of shock for about six months. "The inmate represses all meaningful emotions, has no desire to think of yesterday and less to think of tomorrow." When this problem is solved there is another one however. The prisoner has to adjust himself to the status quo of prison existence with rejection of all the emotional values in the outside world.

The prisoner therefore rejects all contact with the outside world as this produces severe anxiety, increased tension and sleeplessness in him, Dr. Scott said.

Another problem of prisoners is "pseudo heterosexual attachment."

"A mature male may find a female surrogate figure in a young male inmate. The young male with his adolescent smile, his unsophisticated manners, his soft skin embodies the female.

"Such a relationship assumes a protective benevolent 'Daddy will look after you' role. The young inevitably surrenders either voluntarily or forcibly to the seductive desires of the older male. At release, the 'daddy' drops his façade and prepares himself for his natural adjustments. The young inmate too grows out of his romance to become a 'prison-wise' member of the inmate society.

"In this relationship, there are absolutely no intrinsic homosexual characteristics in either participant, but for some reason 'a marriage of convenience' has taken place," Dr. Scott said.

Problems of adjustment are also faced by the prisoner when he gets out. Once again he has to adjust to the "barrage of sensory experience, the noise, and the unrestrained violence of activity." He is lost in a world of a million commands."

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Laval's Vandal is highest scoring SIHL defenceman

While most attention in the Senior Intercollegiate Hockey League since last season has been focussed on Toronto Varsity Blues' prolific scorers, a 22-year-old sophomore defenceman with Laval Rouge et Or has gone almost unnoticed. This anonymity is unjustified, however, because Gaston Vandal has quietly become one of the college league's all-time great defencemen.

Vandal was completely ignored in all-star balloting last season although, as a rookie, he was the SIHL's highest scoring defenceman. In fact, lengthening of the schedule to 16 games allowed Vandal to set an all-time league record of 20 points for a rearguard.

This season, the native of Kenogami, Quebec, has been even more spectacular. While playing strong defensive hockey, he has managed five goals and 20 assists for 25 points to surpass the record he set last year. And not only is he the SIHL's highest scoring defenceman, he is tied for fifth place among all scorers.

Vandal collected a goal and six assists, in two games last week to vault from 12th place. Along with Reynald Dufour, who also has 25 points, he has been greatly responsible for Rouge et Or's current five-game winning streak

and their strong fourth-place standing.

Meanwhile, Toronto's big guns exploded in two games last week to take over the first four spots in the scoring parade. Gord Cunningham earned nine points to move ahead of Ward Passi and Henry Monteith and seven ahead of Paul Laurent. Monteith leads in goals with 17, Passi and Vandal each have a leading 20 assists.

Gary Bonney allowed one goal in his only game last week and lowered Western Mustangs' goals-against average to 2.58. Toronto's Bill Stewart and John Wrigley maintained their second-place average of 3.00.

John DeDiana of McMaster Marlies, who has served 82 minutes in penalties, needs just two minutes to tie the record of 84 set last season by Grant Moore of Toronto. Marlies have five games to play.

OQAA jottings

● Three OQAA championship tournaments and two division play-downs will be held this weekend. Here is a list of the tournaments and sites with defending champion in brackets: Skiing at Mont Sutton, Que. (Laval); Fencing at McGill (Toronto); Curling at Kingston (Guelph); Eastern Division badminton at Laval, Western Division at Western.

● Barry Brooker returned after an absence of two years to regain the OQAA individual gymnastics title and lead Toronto to its second straight team crown last weekend in Montreal. Brooker won five events and tied team-mate Digby Sale for first place in the sixth event. Art Kuisma of Queen's was second over-all and Ken Lumb of Toronto, defending champion, third. Toronto totalled 129.6 points, Queen's 114.3 and Montreal 98.1.

● Windsor Lancers' only loss to Canadian competition this season came two weeks ago at the hands of Waterloo-Lutheran Golden Hawks, defending Ontario Intercollegiate Conference champs. Hawks' 89-74 win at Waterloo featured a 27-for-30 performance from the foul line by WLU's Peter Misikowetz. When Gene Rizak netted 26 of 29 free throws for Lancers in 1959, the number of shots and number scored were recognized as North American college records. Misikowetz scored 37 points over-all, Rizak 44.

● The SIHL champion will play the Ottawa-St. Lawrence Conference champion in the preliminary game at the national college hockey tourney in Sudbury, Ont., March 3 to 5. Winner faces the Maritime champion in one semi-final while Western and Ontario winners tangle in the other semi.

● The hockey Redmen have lost Jerry Kostandoff with a broken finger... Yvon Paquet of Laval Rouge et Or missed one game after being hit in the face with a puck... Rookie Reter Small is back in action for McGill eagers after sitting out two games with a sprained ankle. Redmen, however, are down to eight players because Stu McLean has a broken foot and Marty Wenger has left the team.

● The Daily will wrap up the McGill athletics year with a special four-page sports supplement on March 11. Included in the supplement will be interpretive articles by Dink Carroll of *The Gazette* and *The Montreal Star's* Charlie Halpin as well as season-end reviews by members of the Daily staff.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey Standings

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Western	11	10	1	1	65	31	21
Toronto	12	10	2	0	93	38	20
Waterloo	12	8	3	1	61	47	17
Laval	12	7	5	0	59	47	12
Queen's	12	5	7	0	50	65	10
McMaster	13	5	8	0	57	87	10
Montreal	11	3	8	0	45	59	6
McGill	12	3	9	0	40	70	6
Guelph	10	19	0	30	53	2	

Monday's Game

Guelph 8, Master 3.

Wednesday's Games

Queen's 6, Montreal 2.

McMaster 4, Waterloo 3.

Friday's Games

Waterloo at Toronto.

Western at Laval.

Guelph at Queen's

Saturday's Games

Western at Montreal.

Guelph at McGill.

BASKETBALL

SIBL Eastern Division

Standings

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Queen's	3	3	0	198	153	6
McGill	5	3	2	374	288	6
Laval	4	2	2	237	213	4
Montreal	4	0	4	163	318	0

Future Games

Saturday — McGill at Laval.

Montreal at Queen's.

SKIING

Friday and Saturday —

OQAA Meet at Sutton.

FENCING

Friday and Saturday —

OQAA Meet at McGill.

BADMINTON

Friday and Saturday —

OQAA Meet at Laval (Eastern Section).

CURLING

Friday and Saturday —

OQAA Meet at Queen's.

WRESTLING

Saturday — Guelph at McGill.

Scoring leaders

Hockey

	GP	G	A	Pts	PIM
Cunningham, Tor.	12	14	19	33	26
H. Monteith, Tor	12	17	14	31	30
Passi, Toronto	12	11	20	31	13
Laurent, Toronto	12	12	14	26	12
Dufour, Laval	12	14	11	25	21
Vandal, Laval	12	5	20	25	31
Stroud, Toronto	12	7	17	24	2
Hincks, McMaster	11	13	10	23	32
Jones, Queen's	11	10	13	23	6
Gulmond, Laval	12	10	12	22	16
Lewless, Waterloo	11	8	13	21	4
Tait, Queen's	11	10	10	20	20
Spoar, McMaster	11	7	13	20	14
Clark, Western	12	9	10	19	4
Pond, Queen's	11	8	11	19	4
Smith, Waterloo	11	9	9	18	10
S. Monteith, Tor.	8	5	13	18	2
Hospodar, Western	12	8	9	17	10
Murdoch, Waterloo	11	8	9	17	12
McClelland, Tor.	12	5	12	17	10
Babcock, Western	12	5	12	17	8
Kerner, McGill	12	5	11	16	6
Dent, Western	11	9	6	15	8
Cole, Montreal	10	7	8	15	8
Mervyn, Waterloo	11	6	9	15	4

Goalkeepers' Records

	GP	GA	SO	Av.
Bonney, Western	11	27	2	2.45
Reason, Western	1	4	0	4.00
Western Totals	12	31	2	2.58
Stewart, Toronto	8	27	0	3.38
Wrigley, Toronto	4	9	0	2.25
Toronto Totals	12	36	0	3.00
Soden, Waterloo	3	15	0	5.00
Waterloo Totals	11	43	1	3.91
Grenier, Laval	10	33	0	3.30
Arsenault, Laval	2	14	0	7.00
Laval Totals	12	47	0	3.92
Poltras, Montreal	7	38	0	5.43
Lorrain, Montreal	3	15	0	5.00
Montreal Totals	10	53	0	5.30
Horton, Guelph	5	15	0	6.38
Landers, Guelph	3	25	16	4.36
Guelph Totals	9	50	0	5.56
Walters, McGill	12	70	0	5.83
Douglas, Queen's	11	67	0	6.09
Young, McMaster	9	62	0	6.89
Payne, McMaster	2	14	0	7.00
McMaster Totals	11	76	0	6.91

BASKETBALL

SIBL Eastern Division

	GP	FG	FT	Pts	Av.
Fraser, Queen's	3	22	8	52	17.3
Zimmer, McGill	5	32	18	82	16.4
Randall, McGill	5	25	19	69	13.8
Goulet, Laval	4	21	11	53	13.3
Anackstein, McGill	5	26	12	64	12.8
Waring, Queen's	3	15	6	36	12.0
Scobie, Queen's	3	10	12	32	10.7
Lengvari, McGill	5	16	20	52	10.4

Field goal shooting

	GP	FGA	FGM	Pct
Randall, McGill	5	51	25	49.0
Anackstein, McGill	5	59	26	44.1
Leberge, Laval	4	36	15	41.7
Fraser, Queen's	3	53	22	41.5
Jordein, Montreal	4	17	7	41.2
Waring, Queen's	3	40	15	37.5
Lalonde, Laval	4	22	9	40.9
Zimmer, McGill	5	94	32	34.0

Sportshorts

Red skiers off to Sutton

Described by many as "the best McGill ski team in six years", the Redmen skiers take off for Mount Sutton this weekend for the OQAA championship meet today and tomorrow.

Redmen boast such Laurentian Zone notables as Dave Bruneau and Neil Baker, both of whom are considered among the top junior skiers in Canada.

"This team is better than anything I've ever seen at McGill," says coach John Corson. Corson, a former Redmen skier himself, has every reason to be optimistic when he considers his starting lineup.

Competing in the Alpine event will be Bruneau, a junior A skier and a member of the Laurentian Junior and Quebec Junior teams, Baker, another Laurentian junior A competitor, Nils Badenduck, a senior A racer, and Ian Rose, another senior A competitor. Rose is the team captain.

The four-man Nordic team is made up of Erik Shultz, a native of Norway who recently placed third in the All-Oslo cross country meet, and veteran Ralph Mamen, a senior B competitor who placed third in the Quebec Division cross-country meet this year. The other two spots will be filled by Yves Jackimow and Bert Kidd, both senior B cross country aces.

Coach Corson said he considers Laval and l'Université de Montréal as the teams Redmen will have to beat to come out on top.

Foil squad hosts OQAA meet

A strong McGill men's fencing team will host the OQAA championship meet in the Currie Gym today and Saturday. The team, with a 5-1 record this year, is shaping up as the toughest in the three-team competition.

Coaches George Tully and Carl Schwende named their starting fencers yesterday. Paul Lam, Wassin Sader and Jan Terry will contest the foil event and Robert Westarp, Tom Hoffman and Tomas Liebich will see action in the épée matches. Fencing for McGill in the sabre event will be Wilkins Chan, Hubert Gaucher and Mark Ponansky. Westarp is the team captain.

So far this season, the Red fencers have defeated CMR twice, Norwich academy once and RMC once. Their only loss was a 14-13 squeaker at the hands of RMC in the first meeting of the two squads.

Both Westarp and Liebich are considered strong threats in their respective events. They placed second in the Provincial team championships recently when Westarp won the Quebec épée championship and Liebich placed second in the opée silver foil competition.

The other two teams competing are McMaster and Toronto. McGill and Varsity are co-favourites.

Women fencers flying high

Sparks will fly on Saturday when the women's fencing team clashes here with teams from McMaster, U of T, and U de M.

This OQAA championship tournament is the raison d'être of the fencing club. Each fencing team consists of four members, each of whom fences against every member of the opposing teams. In order to save eyestrain, judges and time, electric equipment will be used, making it easy for any interested spectators to determine a good hit.

The McGill team consisting of Captain Julie Dreyer, Pauline Gibson, Caroline Blane and Lilit Zekulin, has been practising steadily since October. The team is an experienced one, since Pauline Gibson captained England's Cambridge university Women's Fencing Club and Julie Dreyer and Caroline Blane have each fenced for two years.

When all four members are fencing in form, they present a rather formidable opposition, as was seen last November when McGill defeated U de M and came a close second to Toronto. The results on Saturday should be just as good, if not better.

Judomen tackle Waterloo

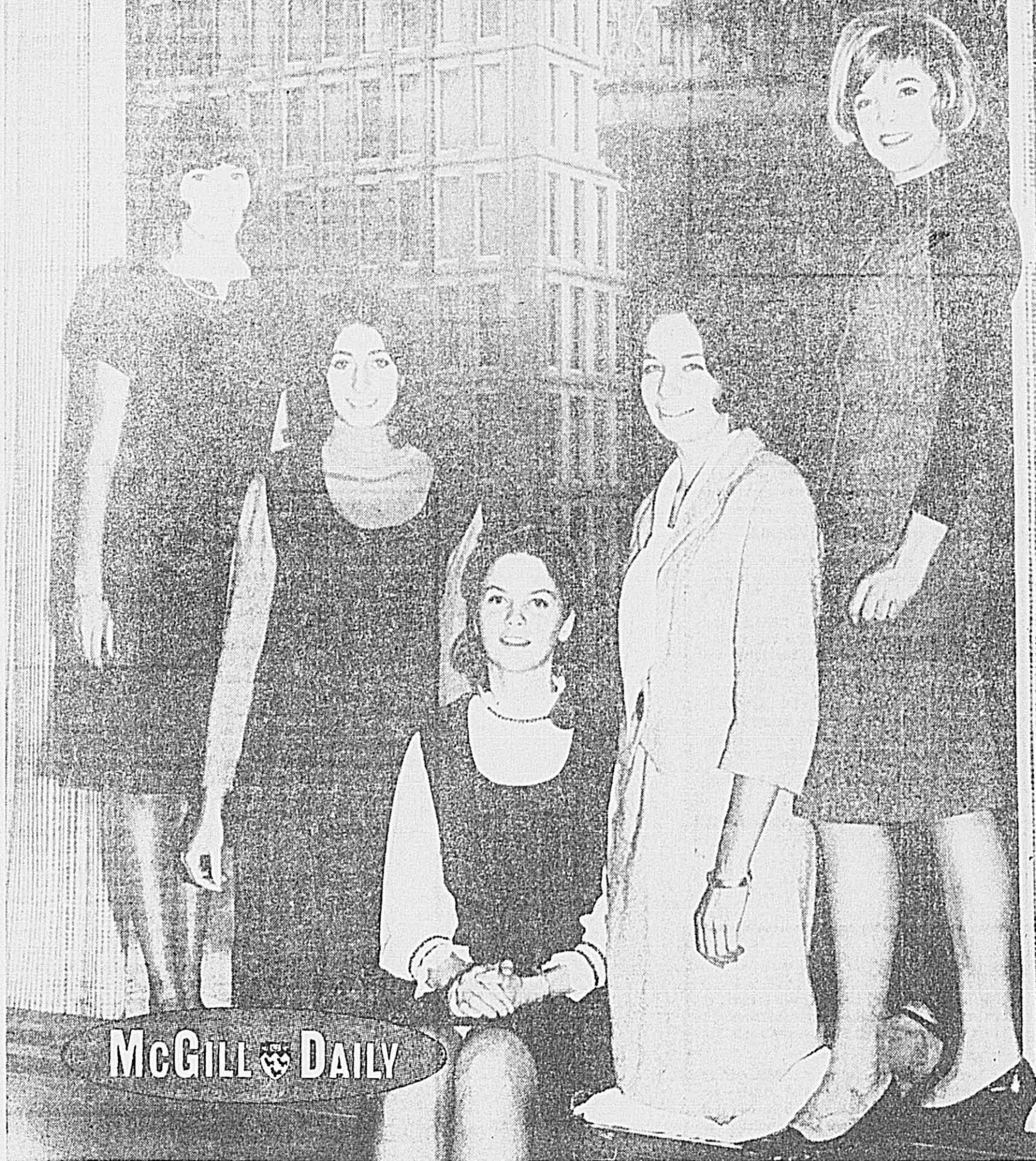
Six McGill judokas take off for the University of Waterloo today for the first intercollegiate judo tournament.

Bill Look-Hong, Robert Moskovic, Roger Hays, David Cramer, Ken Kelly and Victor Tanaka will toil for the Red and White. Most of them are veteran competitors.

The McGill team reached the semi-finals in the recent All-Quebec Tournament before they were eliminated.

Success in the Waterloo meet could result in an invitation to the Eastern Canadian championships later this year.

WINTER CARNIVAL ISSUE



McGILL  DAILY

FEBRUARY 17, 18, 19

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PERIODICALS

Thursday: Coronation at the gym

Birks Trophy up for grabs

The Birks Trophy was donated to McGill Winter Carnival in 1950 and has become emblematic of Senior Intercollegiate Hockey in the City of Montreal.

Last season the trophy was won by the Carabins — University of Montreal's team — thus ending McGill's four-year winning streak. Principal Dr. H. Locke Robertson, with the assistance of Helen Fuhrer, Jim Harrington and Miss Reynolds — patron of Carnival and warden of RVC — will cut the ribbon to officially open the three-day event. Dr. Robertson and Miss Fuhrer will then drop the puck to start the game. After hockey there will follow directly the dance at the Gymnasium.

Skate show precedes ice tilt

The McGill Skating Club has announced one of the three soloists who will appear at Winter Stadium.

Betsy Epstein, a bronze, silver and gold medal winner of the Eastern Division Figure Skating Championships, is part of the half hour skating show presented before the Birks Trophy game. Another number will be done by a guest star from the USA. Two groups will conclude the show with colorful acts designed to appeal to all.

Queen will be announced at dance

The Sir Arthur Currie Gym will be resonating to the sound of Lloyd and the Village Squires and the Bartholomew plus Three, by 11 pm Thursday night.

Bob Berke will M.C. the show which thousands attended last year. At midnight, one lucky Princess will transform into a Queen and be crowned by Chickie Fuhrer.

The "Squires", a wigged four-man ensemble have been together nearly three years. In this time they have appeared on TV shows such as Like Young and Shindig in the United States and Canada.

The group records exclusively for Jubilee Records, and have cut well-known discs such as "Baby be Mine", which made number 21 on Chicago's pop lists. Two members are from McGill; the rest are from other colleges.

The "Bartholomew plus Three", (Barney Albert, Gary James, George Gordon, and Corky Leing) will alternate with the Squires. While touring New York State last summer, they played at the Peppermint Lounge, Tiajana Beach Club and the Cinderella Room in Greenwich Village.

Trophies will be awarded to the best men's Fraternity, best women's Fraternity, best faculty and best residence snow sculpture. There is no admission charge and the dance is scheduled to finish at 1 am.

W I N T E R

Dow Romans on Lower Campus

Campus will again ring with the cries of Charioteers and the cracks of whips, as the Engineers run out the Second Annual Dow Roman Relay Thursday.

The course lies between the Old Medical Building and Lower Campus. The vehicles vary between little red wagons and Factory Experimental chariot runabouts. The latter are manufactured deep in the sub-basements of the Engineering Buildings under top security controls. There are nine teams entering the contest this year; each consists of fifteen burly males and one captivating female. Hard hats are compulsory in this brutal competition and durability of both competitors and machinery is a necessary prerequisite to reach the finish line.

Spectators are urged to arrive early to get the best locations.

Huskies hit McGill today

A team of Siberian Huskies will be on Lower Campus at noon today. The owner and driver of the dogs, Mac McDougall, has been racing in the Eastern United States and Canada for several years.

The team has been bred and trained by Mr. McDougall at his kennels in St. Agathe. The Siberian breed of Huskies are less vicious and more co-operative than the Northern one that is usually portrayed in novels. Racing dogs need careful training; they are fed controlled diets and are exercised regularly. The sled is a stripped down tripping version of racing specifications.

Mr. McDougall will first break trail with a team of three (which are easily controlled) and then follow with all nine dogs. He said, "the dogs are capable of twenty miles per hour and will run full speed unless checked."

Dief to address debaters

The McGill International Debating Tournament is scheduled once more as part of the Carnival festivities. Over thirty colleges will be represented in this popular event.

The topic of this year's debate is Resolved: That the United States has not yet fulfilled her Role as World Leader.

Progressive Conservative leader, John Diefenbaker, will address the delegates on Friday evening at the Royal Embassy Hotel. An undisclosed speaker is scheduled to talk to the debaters at the closing banquet Saturday night.

Car Stuffers to challenge world record

A novel addition to Carnival this year will be a car stuffing contest to be held on Lower Campus at 1 pm Thursday of Carnival.

The object of this "Crush A-go-go" is to fill to capacity an Austin 850 with the smallest of McGill's population. The record in this competition, sponsored by the British Ford Motor Company, is currently held by Sir George Williams University which managed to package twenty-four individuals into every nook and cranny of the Austin's miniature frame. Wee folk on the campus are now being solicited to partake in the activity in an attempt to set a new world record.

Daily vs. SC for Toilet Bowl

The coveted Toilet Bowl is again up for contention when the SC and the Daily staff match skills at 1 pm Thursday the Lower Campus. The Daily combine under the able leadership of their beloved editor will attempt to retain their title against a determined squad led by SC chief Sharon Sholzberg. After the contest the winning team will receive the Toilet Bowl trophy which is to be dug from the depths of the Daily Archives, dusted and polished for the presentation.

'66